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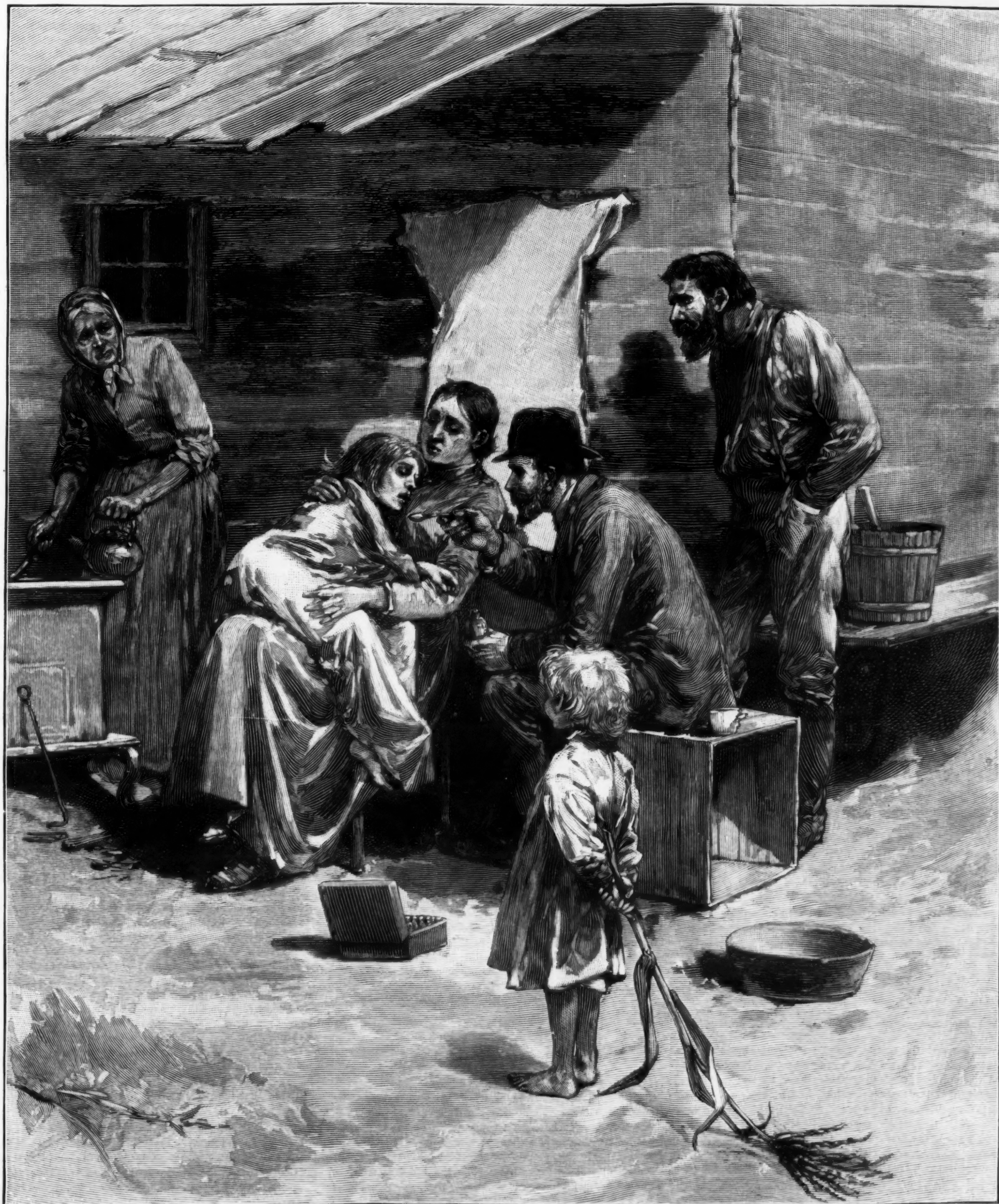
# FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER

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THE COUNTRY DOCTOR.—A SKETCH FROM LIFE IN THE MOUNTAINS OF EAST TENNESSEE.

[SEE PAGE 299.]



FRANK LESLIE'S  
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

110 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

W. J. ARKELL.

RUSSELL B. HARRISON.

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THE contributed article on the Torrey Bankrupt Law is crowded over until our next week's issue. We will also publish, next week, an interesting and valuable article on "The Stars of the American Turf," from the pen of Mr. Arthur F. Bowers, of the New York Tribune.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S VERACITY  
IMPUGNED.

TO THE EDITOR OF FRANK LESLIE'S WEEKLY:

GROVER CLEVELAND has, I believe, seen fit to deny certain portions of the interview with him published in the *World* of Thursday, April 17th. He declares that he never used the violent and intemperate language ascribed to him in speaking of Mr. Dana. In view of Mr. Cleveland's denial, it seems to me that the writer of the interview should be permitted to state his side of the case. My own reputation is as dear to me as Mr. Cleveland's can possibly be to him, and in this connection I wish to say that I am deeply grateful to my many newspaper friends and others for their kindly expressions of confidence in my integrity.

I assert on my honor that Mr. Cleveland was correctly reported in the interview in question. He was not misrepresented in any particular. I did not write out all that Mr. Cleveland said, but what I did write was a faithful and accurate report of his conversation. Much of what was omitted was simply unprintable in any respectable journal.

The circumstances attending the interview were as follows:

Wednesday afternoon, April 16th, I received an assignment from the city editor of the *World*, Mr. James F. Graham, to go and interview Mr. Cleveland regarding a story published in the *Sun* of that day to the effect that the ex-President was under a special treatment, invented by Dr. Schweininger, of Germany, for reducing flesh. Mr. Cleveland was represented in the article as gaining in weight at the rate of twenty-five pounds a month, and it was said that both he and his friends were seriously alarmed at his condition.

I arrived at Mr. Cleveland's office, at No. 45 William Street, a little after two o'clock. I inquired if Mr. Cleveland was in, and receiving an affirmative answer from one of his clerks, sent my card to him as the representative of the *World*. There could have been no misapprehension as to the nature of my visit. It was in no sense a social or personal call. In a few minutes the clerk brought back word that Mr. Cleveland would see me, and I was ushered into his private office. We were alone together for nearly three-quarters of an hour, and Mr. Cleveland talked very freely and emphatically. Mr. Cleveland spoke in his usual deliberate manner, and appeared to be in a perfectly normal condition.

I began by informing him of the object of my call, and told him that the *World* would be glad to publish any statement he cared to make. He said he had not seen the *Sun* article (he never read the paper, he said, and would not touch it with a pair of tongs), and I gave him verbally the gist of it. Mr. Cleveland straightened himself up and made use of a profane expression reflecting on the chastity of Mr. Dana's mother. (This was omitted from the published interview.) Mr. Cleveland then launched out into a vigorous denunciation of the editor of the *Sun*. He said he was a blackguard, vagabond, and dastardly scoundrel. He also characterized him as "a senile old liar and thief," with the addition of a profane prefix. Several other profane words figured in Mr. Cleveland's remarks, but none of them of course were published.

After the conversation had gone on for fifteen or twenty minutes Mr. Cleveland asked me what I was going to publish, and I told him the substance of what he had said. He drew a pencil from his pocket, and picking up a pad, said, "I will write out something to guide you."

He then wrote the following, which is the first paragraph of the published interview:

"I have not," said Mr. Cleveland, "seen the article you refer to, and if it appears nowhere else but in the *Sun* there is not the least chance of my seeing it. Of course the entire thing is a lie, without the least pretext to excuse it. I judge from what you say that the venerable editor of the *Sun* supposes that he has at last hit upon a subject which can be used to annoy me. In this he is mistaken. He must be his own judge of social decencies and proprieties. I am not sure that he should, at his time of life and in his apparently peculiar mental condition, be molested in his amusement."

This did not end the interview. After writing the above Mr. Cleveland talked for more than twenty minutes. Before Mr. Cleveland took up his pencil to write anything, he had said in substance much of the matter contained in the interview. In preparing it for publication I inserted it as following his written paragraph. All of the matter contained in the following paragraphs took place in the first stages of the interview:

"Continuing, Mr. Cleveland said that he had endeavored, since coming to the city to reside, to mind his own business. He had not tried to force himself into prominence, and had, in fact, courted the retirement of private life. If he should accept all the invitations for social enjoyment he received he would have to abandon his law practice, and he had decided not to accept any. Mr. Cleveland said that he had been treated with a great deal of kindness and consideration by the people of the city, and he appreciated it thoroughly.

"I do not care," Mr. Cleveland added, "how much I am criticised for my public acts. That is perfectly legitimate, and I recognize the right of

every man to differ on public questions. There is a line, however, it seems to me, where criticism and abuse should stop. The man who invades the privacy of a family and indulges in coarse and wanton attacks on private citizens is no better than a highwayman. He places himself on the level of the blackguard, and his vulgarities can have no weight with decent people."

"Regarding the frequent personal attacks upon himself in the columns of the *Sun*, Mr. Cleveland said that, while he never saw them, every time one appeared a dozen cranks, more or less, would write to him about it."

"Whenever I receive these cranks' letters," said Mr. Cleveland, "I know that the senile old liar and thief, Dana, has been at it again. That is the only way I keep track of his mental ravings. The object, I suppose, is to annoy me and my friends."

Mr. Cleveland then alluded to his wife, and said that Mr. Dana had not confined his attack to himself. He made war on women as well as men. The attacks on Mrs. Cleveland had not been made openly or directly, but by Mr. Dana's favorite method, innuendo and indirection. Much of the matter consisted of alleged praise of Mrs. Cleveland with the idea of making a contrast to his (Mr. Cleveland's) disadvantage. Cranks were sure to send Mrs. Cleveland clippings, and they annoyed her very much. Mr. Cleveland said distinctly: "The — — old thief, Dana, has not hesitated to drag my wife's name into his scurrilous attacks. A man who makes war on women is infamous."

In the course of the latter part of the conversation I told Mr. Cleveland that I should like to use more of his talk than he had written out. I referred especially to the point he made about the attacks on Mrs. Cleveland. He gave me permission to do so. He said: "I have no objection." Here is what I wrote in that connection, and it is substantially what Mr. Cleveland said:

"There is only one thing," Mr. Cleveland resumed, and a tender expression lit up his face, "that I care anything about in these attacks—they are not confined to myself. It seems that the senile Dana does not confine his warfare to men. Women are not free from his dastardly assaults. Mrs. Cleveland has not escaped. It is bad enough for Dana to print his lying statements regarding myself, but it is infinitely more cowardly and dastardly for him to include, as he has done, my wife in his attacks. Nothing could be more contemptible or so far removed from all instincts of manhood."

Mr. Cleveland spoke with considerable feeling in referring to the unwarranted use that had been made of Mrs. Cleveland's name by the malignant editor. There was no language, he said, strong enough to characterize the conduct of such a man. If Dana was not in his dotage, with one foot in the grave, his senile ravings would attract more attention. The public is disposed to look with some leniency upon a man who had paresis. That was all that saved Dana from being held to a strict accountability for his atrocious conduct.

The above is practically all that Mr. Cleveland said regarding the editor of the *Sun*. The interview did not end there, however. I asked him what he thought of the recent elections throughout the country, and especially in Rhode Island, and how he regarded the practical working of the Ballot Reform law. What he said on that head is contained in the following:

"Changing the subject, Mr. Cleveland spoke of the recent elections, and said they were most gratifying to the Democracy. The result in Rhode Island at the bye-elections held in the city of Providence was especially significant and encouraging. It was a strong vindication of the Ballot Reform law. 'From all I have heard,' Mr. Cleveland added, 'the Republican made a tremendous effort to carry the bye-elections in Providence. The conditions were favorable to the Republicans, and they spent a great deal of money. The Republican manufacturers, who have been in the habit of intimidating their workmen, could not do it under the new law in Providence. Every friend of ballot reform will hail the result in Rhode Island as most encouraging.'

"Looking at it from the highest and lowest standpoints, it seems to me that the Democrats will be the gainers by the adoption of ballot reform all over the country. We believe that we have principles and ideas that appeal to the people, and upon a fair and free discussion of the issues the majority will vote one way. But to take a low view of the situation: if both parties go into the business of vote-buying, the Republicans have twenty dollars to spend where we have one, so we could not hope to compete with them successfully in that line. We should have a Ballot Reform law in every State, in the interest of good politics and honest government."

In answer to a further question, Mr. Cleveland spoke of the situation in Pennsylvania, the *World's* exposure of Quay, and the manifest revolt in the Republican ranks against the dictation of Quay.

"I think the Republican bolt in Pennsylvania is serious," he said, "and if Mr. Delamater is nominated the Democrats will stand a good chance of carrying the State. It is a singular thing in the history of Pennsylvania politics that the Democrats have been able, from time to time, to carry the State in spite of the tremendous Republican majority. I think you will find that the Democrats of Pennsylvania have at some time during the last fifteen years elected each one of the State officers. It shows that there is an independent spirit among the Pennsylvania people if it can be only aroused."

Allusion was made to ex-Senator Jones, of Florida, who has been residing in Detroit for several years, and Mr. Cleveland said he had no doubt Mr. Jones was mentally unbalanced.

Nothing was said by Mr. Cleveland to the effect that he regarded any part of the interview as private, and I left him with the distinct understanding in my mind that I could use my discretion in writing out the conversation for publication. I submit that I could have had no possible motive for misrepresenting the ex-President.

I have had several years' experience as a newspaper writer and interviewer, and this is the first time, I believe, one of my interviews has been disputed.

*Frederick C. Bradford*

NEW YORK CITY, April 29th, 1890.

THE NEW SILVER BILL.

THERE is a wide range of difference among prognosticators as to the effect of the Silver bill which has been approved by the Republican caucus committee of the House and Senate. The New York Tribune declares that "it puts an end to a coinage which involves danger of a silver basis, and provides a currency of definite value in the accepted money of the commercial world." The Philadelphia Press says that "while the bill falls short of free coinage in form, it comes to practically the same thing," and that "we will have abundant currency and higher prices measured in silver."

If one of these journals comprehends the bill, the other must wholly mistake its practical effect. If, as the Press asserts, "our prices will be measured in silver," and "gold will become an arti-

cle of commerce instead of a medium of exchange as surely as it did during the greenback period," then it cannot be true, as the Tribune holds, that "it puts an end to a coinage which involves danger of a silver basis." What the Press predicts as its clearly foreseen effect would constitute that very silver basis from which the Tribune says it rescues us.

The New York Times admits that "silver prices have crept up three cents per ounce on the mere probability that such legislation will be had," but adds that "the ultimate result is not one that can be contemplated with entire satisfaction."

The price of silver bars in London on April 10th was 44d. sterling per ounce. On April 25th it was 48d. per ounce. The rise is not merely three cents, but 4d.—or eight cents—per ounce. The result, therefore, must be, from the Times's point of view, five points worse than it admits. The Times apparently holds that the return of silver and gold to parity with each other would be a circumstance calculated to fill the conservative mind with profound distrust, and is hardly willing to concede that the disaster is approaching with the rapidity indicated by the silver reports from London.

The Times seems to have reached the same degree of content with the depreciation in silver which General Benjamin F. Butler and Henry C. Carey formerly entertained relative to the depreciation in greenbacks, when the former declared that he hoped never to see greenbacks at par with gold, and the latter that the price of gold would never fall below 200.

The Silver bill provides that the Government shall buy 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion yearly, but virtually shall not coin any part of it. This raises the previous question whether the Government has any constitutional power to become a trader in silver for no purpose directly connected with coinage.

The Constitution clothes the Government with a power to coin money. As an incident to that power it may doubtless buy the bullion of which the money is to be coined. At times when it is deemed inexpedient to give to that bullion a free and unlimited coinage the purchase of the bullion would be an incident to the power to conduct a limited coinage.

The only function performed by the Government, however, in purchasing silver at 48d. per ounce, under the present bill, is that of so raising or maintaining its price as possibly to bring it to par, in which case free coinage could be given it. While it is not clear that the Government could constitutionally take this course, it is not apparent that the question could be so litigated as to bring it before the Federal courts for decision. We do not say that it could not. The argument that "if the Government can buy silver to raise its price, why can it not buy steel, iron, or nickel?" does not impress us weightily. It is one of the constitutional duties of the Government to do what it can to bring gold and silver into a stable ratio to each other, because they are the metals of which its coined money, and that of all other nations, is, and is required to be, made. It has no such relation of duty toward hay, cotton, wheat, or iron.

We do not ignore the nominal authority in the bill to issue Treasury notes in payment for the silver purchased, and to coin into standard silver dollars as much of the silver bullion purchased with these notes as may be demanded by the holders of the notes for their redemption.

But these notes being redeemable also in gold coin, or in so much bullion silver as at market rates they will purchase, there will be no interest in note-holders to ask that they be redeemed in silver coins. Hence there is no real prospective coinage of silver in this feature of the bill.

In its second section is a clause which we think is a delusion on its face. It is this:

"But no greater or less amount of such notes shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion then held in the Treasury purchased by such notes."

Suppose that in the second month of the operation of the act the Government has bought 9,000,000 ounces of silver at 48d., or 96 cents per ounce. It would have issued \$8,640,000 in notes for 9,000,000 ounces of silver. Suppose, also, that in pursuance of another clause in the same section, the Secretary of the Treasury has, "upon the demand of the holders of the Treasury notes so issued," exchanged for such notes an amount of silver bullion which was equal in value to the market price thereof on the day of exchange.

If the silver taken in at 48d. (96 cents) per ounce had advanced on the day of the exchange to 54d. (\$1.08) per ounce, then in redeeming its \$8,640,000 of notes the Government would have used only 8,000,000 ounces of its silver, and would have 1,000,000 ounces of silver left in hand as a profit, with none of the notes issued under this bill outstanding for redemption.

Obviously the Treasury cannot give notes for silver at one price, redeem them on demand of the holder in the same silver at another price, and still keep the quantity of notes outstanding "neither greater nor less" than the quantity of silver bullion in the Treasury purchased by such notes.

If silver should fall a tenth the Government would have to buy one-ninth more silver than the outstanding notes had paid for with which to redeem the notes already out. If silver had risen a tenth the Government would have a tenth of all its silver on hand after every outstanding note had been redeemed.

The bill needs discussion. The conflicting predictions as to its operation are not the only indications that its provisions are imperfectly understood. Some of them have not been well thought out by their framers, and would place the Secretary of the Treasury in the predicament of choosing which way he should go when the law requires him to go both to the right and to the left at the same time.

THE PARLIAMENTARY SITUATION IN  
GERMANY.

SINCE the retirement of Prince Bismarck as Chancellor of the German Empire and President of the Prussian Cabinet it has been evident that important changes of policy are imminent not only as to the management of the internal affairs of Germany, but in the field of foreign politics as well.

One of the principal causes that led to the estrangement between the young monarch and his former Chancellor was the difference of opinion regarding the Emperor's labor policy, and closely connected therewith is the position assumed by the latter toward the Centrum party, as the Catholic clericals are designated



in Germany. The division of parties in the present Reichstag is such that the former Government majority of 208 members, which comprised the two wings of the Conservative party and the National Liberals, no longer exists. These three parties count but 137 members, while 199 constitute a majority. The Government, therefore, must seek new alliances in order to obtain a pliable majority, and this cannot be accomplished without marked deviations from the political principles heretofore adhered to.

Now it is not likely that the Emperor William would attempt to draw his support either from the Progressive Liberals, the Socialists, Poles, or Alsacians, even supposing for a moment that the formidable existing obstacles could be removed and a satisfactory basis be found upon which to unite these heterogeneous elements with the Conservatives. Thus there remains but one thing for him to do: he must appease the clericals by satisfying their demands concerning the abrogation of the obnoxious "May Laws," so-called, adopted seventeen years ago by the Prussian Diet for the purpose of restricting the influence of the Roman Catholic Church in the Prussian Kingdom.

It will be valuable, for a thorough comprehension of the present political situation in Germany, to briefly review the origin and development of the controversy between the Prussian Government and the Clerical party, which has been known under the name of the "*Kulturkampf*." The Catholic Clerical party, which as such had practically disappeared from the political arena since 1862, was suddenly revived in 1870 by the virulent and unnecessary parliamentary warfare waged by the Prussian Liberals against the monasteries in the Diet of 1869. The result was that in 1871, when the elections for the first German Reichstag were held, the newly reorganized Clerical party elected sixty-three representatives. Their first political action was to demand that the German Government should intercede with Victor Emanuel in favor of the restitution to the Pope of his worldly possessions which had been annexed to Italy in 1870. Bismarck did not accede to this demand. Moreover, the eighty-four theses then recently adopted by the council of prelates, clothing the Pope with greater ecclesiastical powers than he ever possessed before, threatened an unwarranted interference with the prerogatives of the secular government, and the German Chancellor considered it his duty to avert the danger which thus presented itself by curtailing the influence of the Catholic clergy in the Prussian Kingdom.

His first step in this direction was the abolition of the Catholic section in the department of public education. A year later the Jesuits and similar Catholic orders were banished from Prussia, and laws were passed by the Prussian Diet which placed the Catholic schools and seminaries under the control of the State, restricted the privilege of the clergy to try and punish their own members for offenses against church regulations, and established an ecclesiastical court, consisting of lay judges, to decide controversies rising between clergymen and their superiors. In May, 1873, the climax was reached by the passage of a law which declared all appointments of clergymen or prelates void unless the candidates had been approved by the Government. The bishops refused obstinately to comply with this law, and heavy fines were imposed upon them. Moreover, the Prussian Government withdrew the financial support heretofore given to the clergy and assumed the management of all church funds and other property. The controversy between Church and State in Prussia had continued with unabated vigor for more than seven years, when Bismarck felt the necessity of terminating hostilities in order to gain the assistance of the Clericals for the furtherance of his economical projects. The death of Pope Pius IX., which occurred in February, 1878, as well as the fact that the majority of the Clerical representatives were landed proprietors and in sympathy with high-tariff ideas, was of great assistance to the Chancellor. The diplomatic relations with the Vatican, which had been interrupted since 1872, were once more resumed, and modifications of the stringent "May Laws" followed at short intervals, as circumstances required. Whenever Prince Bismarck desired the votes of the Clericals for one of his tariff measures, or for a particularly large army appropriation in the Reichstag, he conceded to them another little slice of the May Laws in the Prussian Diet, until, in 1886, that part which relates to the State control over the education of clergymen, the approval by the State of clergymen to be appointed to fill vacancies, and the ecclesiastical court, were practically done away with.

Since 1887 up to the present day further modifications of those laws have not been made, but the present situation seems to require more and far-reaching concessions to the Centrum party. When Dr. Windthorst, the Clerical leader, formulated his demands, the other day, he asked no less than the abolition of all the restrictive laws passed since 1871 that still remain on the statute-book, and it will be of interest to see how much the Government will be compelled to concede in order to secure the support of the Centrum party for the Emperor's labor policy and other measures.

There can be no doubt that the ultimate aim kept in view by the Clericals is to gain influence upon the formulation of the Government's foreign policy. It is equally certain that their efforts in this direction would have met with no success if Prince Bismarck had continued at the helm of the ship. It remains to be seen how Emperor William and his new Chancellor will manage to steer their course through the dangers that beset them.

#### THREATS IN THE SENATE.

IF there is any one subject as to which right-thinking men of all political parties should be united it is that of the preservation of the purity and integrity of the ballot and the protection of every citizen in the full possession and exercise of the rights guaranteed to him under the Constitution. Our whole system of government, and everything that is precious in our institutions, depend upon absolute purity in our elections. The evils of misgovernment from which any community suffers may be almost invariably traced to the abuse of the ballot and to the indifference to that abuse of those who have the largest stake in honest administration.

It is simply amazing that any party or any class of men should stand in the way of such an enlargement of the scope of our national laws concerning elections as may contemplate the removal of existing abuses; and yet we witness, in the United States Senate, such a spectacle as this, illustrative of this very

obstructive tendency. Some days since Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, reported from the Committee on Elections a bill designed to extend the present system of Federal supervision over Congressional elections in all the States. This bill contains no new or radical propositions, but merely modifies and broadens an existing law of the United States which, in its application to the North, has uniformly tended to secure honest elections. It practically takes the control of elections of Members of Congress out of the hands of the State authorities and vests that control in Federal officials, to be appointed by the judges of the Federal courts. In other words, it lifts the whole machinery of Congressional elections out of the dirty pool of politics and puts it under the protection of the judiciary. The supervisors and canvassers are to have entire charge of the polls, and the certificate finally issued by the board of canvassers is to be constituted the only lawful credential of a representative in Congress. It would seem that a bill of this kind, whose sole purpose is to prevent the suppression or coercion of voters by partisan bulldozing for partisan purposes, and to secure the honest counting of every vote legally cast, should be regarded as wholly unobjectionable. And yet, upon the presentation of this measure in the Senate, Mr. Pugh, a Senator from Alabama, assailed it in a speech of great violence, in the course of which he declared that if it should become a law its execution would result in the shedding of blood and the destruction of the peace and good order of the country. That is to say, a bill which embodies a simple assertion of the constitutional power, expressly granted, that the United States shall regulate the manner of electing members of its own Congress, constitutes a ground for revolution and revolt, and any attempt to enforce such a law, enacted in obedience to constitutional forms, and representing the voice of a majority of the whole people, will be resisted to the last extremity, at peril of life and peace and good order.

It remains to be seen whether the law-abiding men in Congress will shrink, in the presence of these menaces, from the performance of their obvious duty. The protection of the ballot-box in the South and North alike concerns men of all parties, and is not in any sense a partisan question. It should be assured by legislation in harmony with the necessities of the case and with the guarantees of the Constitution. If, when such a law shall be enacted, there shall be found men anywhere in the United States who refuse to recognize its claims and obey its requirements, it will then devolve upon the courts to finally determine the question whether this is a government of law, resting upon the will of the people, or whether, after all, the spirit of sedition is stronger than that other and higher sentiment which looks to the preservation of social order and the sovereignty of the people as the objects of supreme national concern.

#### TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE Supreme Court has decided that the law of Iowa, providing for seizure of liquor in "original packages," is unconstitutional, being a violation of the exclusive right of the United States to regulate interstate commerce. This decision will seriously affect the prohibition States, since it will now be possible for liquor-dealers to introduce into, and sell, in any such State liquors of any and all kinds in the original cases.

THE Republicans in the House of Representatives have agreed to support the Morrill Service Pensions bill, which gives a pension of eight dollars a month to every soldier who served ninety days in the Civil War, and who has reached the age of sixty-two years. It is quite likely that the bill will pass the House, but care should be taken to make its provisions complete on the one point of requiring proof of actual service rendered in the case of all persons claiming to be beneficiaries under the act.

THERE does not seem to be any reason to suppose that the policy of the present Administration as regards the Behring Sea seal fisheries will differ in any essential point from that of its predecessors. It is understood that three war vessels will be assigned to the protection of the fisheries, and that their instructions will recognize the same jurisdiction of the United States over Behring Sea as we have claimed in the past. It had been supposed that this general question would be settled by conference between this Government and representatives of Great Britain, and it is possible that some final conclusion, satisfactory to all parties, may be reached during the present year. It is certainly to be hoped that the question may be settled upon a basis which will put an end to all possibility of future irritation and misconception concerning it.

FOR some time past it has been found impossible to execute the processes of the Federal courts in certain counties in Florida where combinations of disaffected citizens have obstructed the officers in the performance of their duties. The troubles seem to have grown out of the frauds perpetrated in the election of 1888, and the determination of the participants in those irregularities to prevent the punishment of the principal offenders. The situation has become so serious that the President has issued a proclamation directing the Attorney-General of the United States to proceed against the law-breakers, and declaring in the most positive manner that the entire power lodged with the Executive by the Constitution and the laws will be employed "to make it safe and feasible to hold in that State a Federal commission and execute the duties it imposes." Obedient to his instructions, the Attorney-General has directed the Federal officials to serve the writs in their hands, and it is probable that a crisis will, as a result, be speedily reached.

THERE is certainly something the matter at Albany when we find two Republicans and four Democrats, members of the House Judiciary Committee, agreeing in an opinion that Judge Bookstaver's action in the Flack divorce case does not warrant his impeachment. It will be remembered that charges were made against this judge by the Bar Association of New York, and that practically the entire Bar and Bench of the city have concurred in the demand for the punishment of the apparent offender. In the trial of Sheriff Flack the presiding judge charged in specific terms that the decree, as signed by Judge Bookstaver, was fraud-

ulent, and all the circumstances of the case justified the belief that he was a party to the knavish divorce imposed upon the wife of the sheriff. It is impossible to understand how, in view of all the facts of the case, any member of the Judiciary Committee could arrive at a conclusion that his guilt has not been established. It is to be regretted especially that any Republican should commit himself to a declaration which, if approved by the House, practically puts a premium upon judicial methods which would make our courts a refuge and shelter for every sort of crime.

AN English caricaturist, in a recent after-dinner speech, ventured upon the assertion that Mr. George Augustus Sala was not a man of artistic acquirements, giving as a ground for the statement that Mr. Dickens had once refused certain sketches made by Mr. Sala, and that the latter had in another case sent to the Academy school a picture containing a figure having six toes on one foot. Notwithstanding the deficiency of his education, however, it was stated by the speaker, Mr. Sala is now art critic on a London daily newspaper. Mr. Sala might have possibly forgiven this arraignment of his artistic ability, but a further statement by his critic provoked him to retaliation, and he brought suit for damages. This further statement was to the effect that Mr. Sala had painted pictures on the walls of a certain eating saloon, and that this probably gave him the taste for cookery which he had since evinced. The court before which the action was brought seems to have agreed with Mr. Sala that he had been unjustly criticised, and therefore awarded him a verdict of \$25 damages. Mr. Sala may possibly regard himself as "vindicated," but we suspect that the public generally will be inclined to laugh at the whole affair.

IT is to be hoped that the Congressional committee which is now in Arkansas for the purpose of investigating the assassination of Colonel Clayton in January, 1889, will leave nothing undone to secure the detection and punishment of the murderers. It is already evident that the inquiry will be embarrassed at every possible point by the sympathizers with the assassins. Even Representative Breckinridge, who profited by the assassination of his opponent, seems disposed to throw obstacles in the way of the investigation, instead of using his influence to secure a complete exposure of the infamous election methods which in this instance flowered out into open murder. It is high time that the use of violence and intimidation to prevent honest and fair elections in the Southern States should cease; but such a result can never be achieved until those most intimately concerned shall themselves set the example of efficient co-operation in enforcing the laws and compelling the proper punishment of offenders against them. The fact is, the party in power in Arkansas to-day rests its authority, not on the voice of an honest majority of the people, but on stuffed ballot-boxes backed by methods of violence and abuse which are no less a disgrace than a misfortune to any community claiming to be in the least degree civilized.

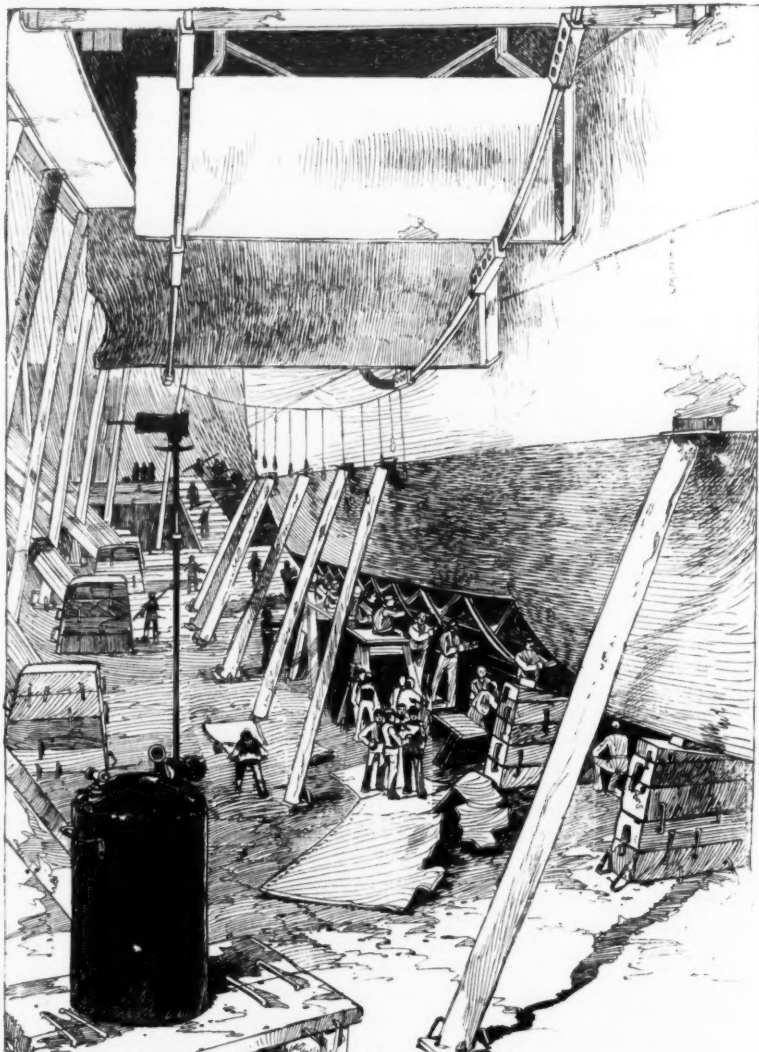
A SOMEWHAT important bill looking to the compulsory education of Indian children has been reported favorably to the Senate. It provides for the establishment of an industrial boarding-school on every Indian reservation where the adult population exceeds five hundred, in which minors between the ages of eight and eighteen shall be instructed in the elementary studies. The boys are also to be instructed in agricultural pursuits, in the care and management of stock, and in general farm work, and shall in all cases be taught some useful mechanical trade. It is required that the girls shall be instructed in household work, sewing, and other employments suitable for their sex. By way of securing compliance with the law, it is provided that parents and guardians who refuse and neglect to send their children to these schools shall be deprived of their rations and annuities. The provisions of this bill are an enlargement of the methods pursued at the Hampton Institute in Virginia, where Indian boys and girls are instructed in the mechanical trades and in household work, and where those who are married are given a taste of domestic life by being placed in cottages and compelled to rely upon themselves in the management of the domestic economy. It has been found that the idea of family life is inculcated by the method thus pursued, and the results in other respects have been in every case most beneficial. It is to be hoped that the compulsory educational system will be vigorously enforced. The education of the Indian, intellectually and in industrial pursuits, seems to furnish the only feasible solution of the many difficulties which have heretofore characterized his relations with the whites.

IF Congress should continue its appropriations of public money for all sorts of purposes at the rate which has recently been pursued there will remain little or nothing of the surplus at the end of the present session. Bills are already before the Senate which propose to appropriate \$16,000,000 for public buildings in various parts of the country, and the House has passed bills for the same purpose which appropriate an aggregate of \$4,000,000. There is as yet no indication that the generosity of either House is exhausted. Now bills are being introduced for the building of memorial buildings and for the erection of equestrian statues of certain revolutionary heroes, and should the precedent set as to these be largely copied, many other millions will be taken out of the Treasury for these purposes. Then the River and Harbor bill calls for an expenditure of \$20,000,000; the Service Pensions bill will probably involve \$50,000,000 more, and there are other items of expenditure which make up a heavy aggregate. The estimate of the Treasury Department at the beginning of the session was that the revenues would amount, for the next fiscal year, to \$385,000,000. It is computed that the Tariff bill now before the House will cut off \$71,000,000, thus reducing the income for available purposes to \$314,000,000 for the coming year. The ordinary expenditure of the Government, according to Secretary Windom's estimate in his annual report, will amount to \$292,000,000, not including \$49,000,000 required for the sinking fund. This gives a total annual expenditure for these purposes of \$341,000,000. It will thus be seen that with the addition of the appropriations already proposed in one House or the other the surplus is quite likely to be wiped out, even should the Tariff bill fail to pass. It is desirable that a halt should be called by the Republicans in control, if they would avoid being called to a sharp account in the coming National contest.





REPRESENTATIVE SOCIETY LADIES OF THE WEST.—XIV.  
MISS ABBA FLORENCE GOODHUE, OF CINCINNATI.  
PHOTO BY ALDRICH & LUDKE.—[SEE PAGE 303.]



NEW YORK CITY.—REPAIRING THE DAMAGE TO THE "PURITAN,"  
CAUSED BY STRIKING A REEF IN HELL GATE, EAST RIVER.  
[SEE PAGE 299.]



THE EIGHT-HOUR LABOR MOVEMENT.—PARADE OF WORKINGMEN IN CHICAGO, MAY 1ST—A GLIMPSE OF THE PROCESSION.  
FROM A SKETCH BY J. ELLIOTT.—[SEE PAGE 299.]





A FLOATING STORE.

THE RECENT MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.—A CREVASSE AT MORGANZA LEVEL, IN THE PARISH OF POINTE COUPEE.—FROM SKETCHES BY J. ANDERSON.

#### THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER FLOODS.

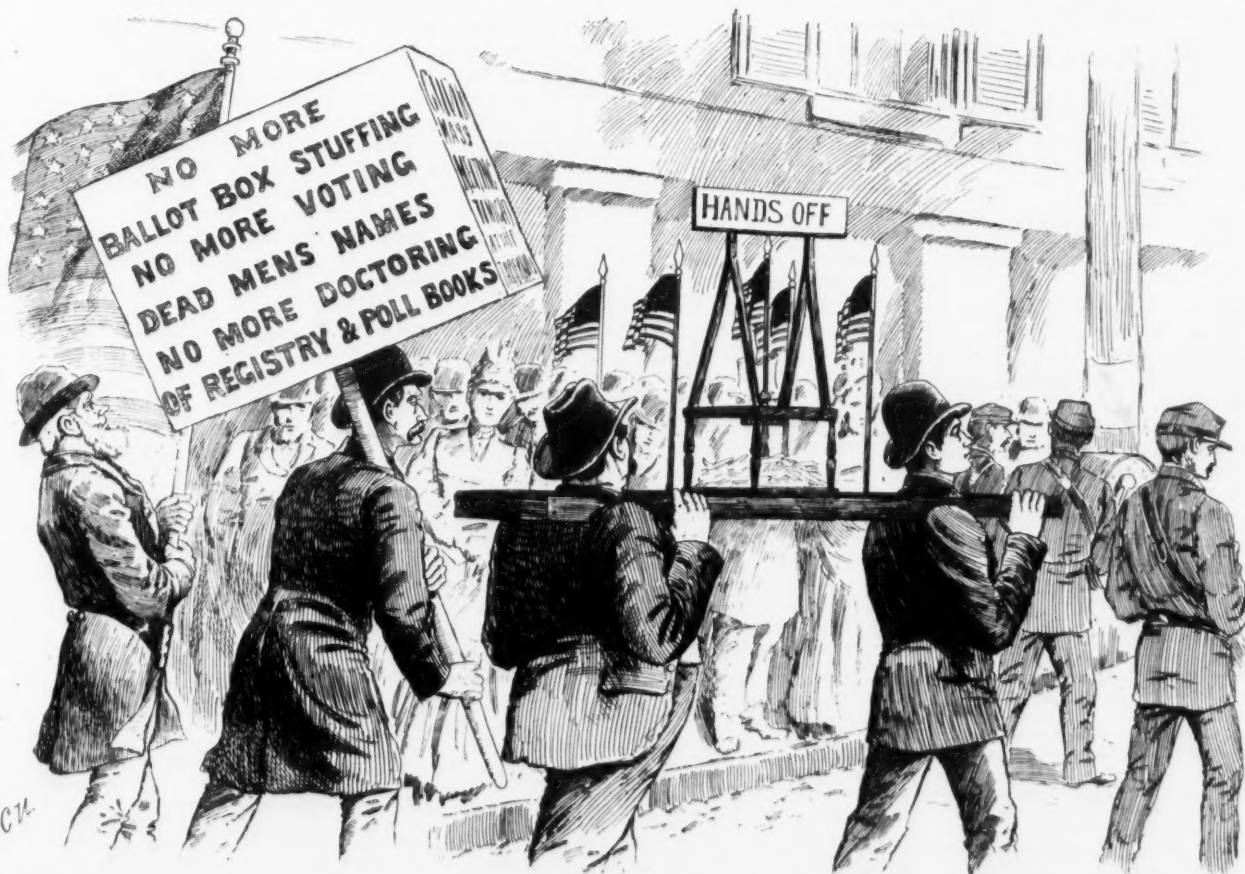
THE floods along the Mississippi River during the last few weeks have proved vastly destructive to plantations in Louisiana, where a number of crevasses resulted in deluging an acreage estimated at nearly 45,000 square miles. Some breaks in the levees reached a length of 2,000 feet, and the waters poured in upon the helpless population with such rapidity as to render all attempts to arrest them unavailing. There were in the Pointe Coupee as many as thirteen breaks, and in the Tensas Parish some of the finest sugar plantations were entirely submerged, while the tracks of the railways were for a long time under water. The inhabitants of the submerged districts were furnished relief under the direction of Governor Nichols, and Congress also appropriated \$150,000 in aid of the sufferers. Relief-boats were for many days engaged in picking up men, women, children, and cattle, and large numbers of refugees gathered at many points beyond the reach of the flood. The estimated loss from the high water during the present spring is placed at

\$27,000,000, and there is a possibility that this aggregate may be increased by a diminution of the usual cotton crop and the loss of sugar-cane, consequent upon the overflowing of so wide an area of cultivable land.

#### THE JERSEY CITY ELECTION FRAUDS.

AS the investigation into the Jersey City ballot frauds goes on, the slough of corruption in that unfortunate city is shown to be deeper and deeper.

In addition to men voting from places where they did not reside, votes have been found recorded in the names of dead men and of persons who have long been residents of other cities. It seems as though the ringsters, confident in their possession of all the election machinery, became utterly reckless in their frauds. Repeaters have been found who were hired to vote ten times each in the various precincts; "jokers" by the thousands have been found in the ballot-boxes, and the evidence already accumulated has justified the arrest of many of the election inspectors. The decent citizens of Jersey City are at last thoroughly aroused. It has taken years of municipal fraud and mismanagement to awaken them, but present circumstances seem to indicate that the corruptionists have gone too far. The recent mass-meeting in the Tabernacle showed a strong determination to probe the frauds to the bottom. This meeting



NEW JERSEY.—THE CRUSADE FOR MUNICIPAL REFORM IN JERSEY CITY.—AN INCIDENT OF A RECENT POPULAR DEMONSTRATION.—DRAWN BY C. UPHAM.



was addressed by many of the best citizens of Jersey City, and ringing resolutions were adopted in reprobation of the frauds. Our illustration shows one or two of the banners carried through the streets on the night of the meeting.

#### IN THE PALACE OF THE CZAR.

In the palace of the Czar the stately space is fraught  
With treasures fair and rare as e'er bath art or nature wrought;  
But they do not charm his anxious eyes,  
Nor give him rest nor ease,  
Who master is of more than lies  
Between the northern seas;  
For a direful presence seems to stand,  
Ever lurking near at hand,  
Ever stretching out afar  
From the palace of the Czar.

In the palace of the Czar the blessed sunshine falls,  
And summer stays through winter days and flowers bedeck the halls;  
But while in vain the tempest roars,  
The more there haunt him those  
Who pine and die for Freedom's cause  
In wild Siberia's snows;  
Not common peace by day he knows,  
Nor night's refreshing, calm repose,  
To make whose sleep and peace secure  
Sad thousands countless ills endure.

In the palace of the Czar gaunt, ghastly spectres flock;  
They are not barred by plaster hard, they laugh at bolt and lock;  
And this is the price of pomp and power,  
But yet he pays it still;  
Though it costs him never a happy hour  
To torture at his will  
Those who but ask that he should reign  
A true king o'er a grand domain,  
At peace with man and Heaven above,  
Safe resting in a nation's love.

In the palace of the Czar will he cling unto his throne,  
Though the rotten fabric totter and muttering earthquakes groan  
He had rather fall an iron Czar,  
Though a moment more a clod,  
Than rise as Freedom's Eastern star,  
Beloved of man and God.  
'Tis the fatal madness dire that brings,  
With surest pace, the doom of kings,  
And doth by its own might decree  
The crash and end of tyranny.

J. A. KENNEDY ("J. A. K.")

#### THE WEDDING GIFT.



PACKAGE for you," said the dearest girl in the world, as she ran forward and brought me a long, narrow box. "Another wedding gift, I am sure. I wonder what it is and from whom it can be."

Angelica clasped her hands, and looked so unutterably happy that my cup of joy was full to the brim. Who could be more exultant than we two? It was the first week after our wedding, and we had just returned to our cozy nest at 1139 North Three Hundred and Seventy-third Street, in the famous city of Cosmopolis.

Another wedding gift! My ardent fancy rapidly evolved its hidden possibilities, from a dainty fruit-knife to a chaste spoon, from an elaborate candelabrum to an old-fashioned pair of tongs. What could it be?

"It may be a parasol for me," said Angelica, eying the package affectionately.

"Or an umbrella for me," I rejoined, with a quizzical look.

"Or a roll of silk, my dear," she hazarded.

"Or a bootjack, my love," I replied, seizing my knife and preparing to cut the string.

"It has taken a long time to come, any way," she added. "A whole week."

"You forget, sweetheart, that it came by a district messenger-boy;" and with a laugh I opened the package, when another box and a letter were disclosed to view.

We both grasped the letter, and allowed the package to glide to the floor.

"Angelica!" I exclaimed, in my most positive tones, "I recognize the handwriting. It is—it is Uncle John's!"

"Oh, how nice! the dear, sweet old man. So gentle, is he not, John? I always said I would love him for your sake." And she gave me one of her brightest glances.

"Well, my love, he is a gentle creature, to be sure; but—but he is decidedly eccentric. Any way, I am glad that he has thought of us, even at this late date. I was always led to believe that I was his favorite nephew."

"Of course he couldn't help loving you best of all; I couldn't, could I, John?"

"No, indeed, little minx. You couldn't, you wouldn't, and you shouldn't," I responded with fervor, and then read aloud his letter:

"DEAR OLD BOY—I am overjoyed to hear of your marriage, and regret that a villainous attack of gout prevented my attendance at the ceremony. I hear that your wife is all that is gentle and good. Happy fellow! I have known you so long and intimately that I heartily rejoice at your good fortune. Do come up with her to see me when the first glow of the honeymoon is over. Meanwhile, I beg of you to accept the accompanying as the most fitting gift I could think of presenting to you both. It has virtues more valuable than fine gold, and its powers, preserved and strengthened through the ages, have an efficacy little dreamed of by mortal man. Guard it, and it will guard you. Treasure it as your home's holiest phylactery. It will be an infallible record of your affection; a dial of love, which never needs regulation; for it runs by occult attachment and psychic force.

"In the fond hope that you will prize it for my sake and your own,  
Affectionately,  
JOHN CRUMP."

"Goodness!" I cried, as soon as I recovered breath. "This is a pretty letter! But what does the old fellow mean by dial and attachment and psychic force? Is he demented?"

"Oh, dearest!" Angelica exclaimed, edging away from the package, still on the floor. "I am so frightened. Shall I send for mother?"

"No," I rejoined, with rather precipitous haste, "you need not send for your mother." And then I added, in my most heroic tones: "There is no occasion for alarm. The package surely is harmless. It can't be a Florida alligator or a dynamite cartridge. Come, love, we shall open it together. One heart, one fate!" I exclaimed, melodramatically; and soon before our astonished gaze was presented the tiniest little thermometer in the world.

"A thermometer!" was our first exclamation. "The brute!" was the next.

"Does he want to insult me?" I cried in a rage.

"Let us send it back—the odious wretch!" was Angelica's observation, the heroism of which can be gathered from the fact that my uncle was a millionaire, and I was supposed to be his favorite and his heir.

A silence deep, profound, immeasurable, fell upon us—our hearts alone were audible. A sudden inexplicable mystery seemed to surround us both. The air became oppressive. What hidden agency was at work? What subtle powers were inspiring us with apprehension? We could not speak, we could hardly breathe, so intense was our agitation. I glanced again at the thermometer. My eyes were riveted upon some lettering, and we both read simultaneously. "Love's Thermometer, patented by the Society for Psychic Research." And straying downward our astonished gaze caught these lines from Browning:

"O world, as God has made it! All is beauty;  
And knowing this, is love, and love is duty.  
What further may be sought for or declared?"

"Why, Angelica," I cried, "this is a strange, I might almost say, a wondrous thermometer," eying it more respectfully, and with less wrath toward my philosophic uncle.

"Oh, John, look, look!" she exclaimed, pointing to some words on the other side of the plate:

"Between bliss and hate  
Both oscillate  
Your mortal fate."

"Oh, darling"—and the poor girl was about to sob in her fear. "Shall we not send for mother?"

"Send for your mother?" I repeated. "Send for fiddlesticks," said I, with reckless irreverence. "Why, see there! Look!" and along the side of the instrument were the words, "bliss heat, 120°; affection, 100°; friendship, 80°; indifference, 60°; coldness, 40°; aversion, 20°; hatred, 0°."

"Oh, John," was my wife's appeal, "don't keep the horrid thing in the house. I am sure it is something dreadful"—and a few tears did gather in her eyes.

"Have no fear, Angelica," I cried, kissing away her tears. "Have no fear. See, the thermometer stands at 120°; bliss heat, dearest. Hurrah for psychic force!" And the dear girl actually laughed in the swift transition of feeling, and joined in the rapturous hurrah. "Hurrah for Uncle John!" we then both exclaimed together, and Angelica kissed the thermometer in her enthusiasm. The warm-hearted girl! Bliss heat, now and forever!

How kind, how noble of dear uncle, to send us what would be a perpetual photograph, as it were, of love's young dream! And that evening I prayed—Angelica joining in the aspiration—that uncle's gout would soon forever disappear, and we resolved to invite him for a lengthy visit. Then, toward midnight, we stole down cautiously to the dining-room where we had arranged a lovely niche for the thermometer, and with what rapture did we note how the psychic force still stood at bliss heat—120°.

"So shall it ever be!" was my pious exclamation, and Angelica responded with a fervent hand-clasp.

I wish to relate faithfully and soberly the history of that wedding gift, and its influence on our lives and characters. If I relied on my memory alone I might perhaps exaggerate, or appear to do so. Happily there is another resource, and one whose exactness and fidelity can be depended upon. It is my diary, wherein I am accustomed to chronicle the throbbings of my inner life and the record of each passing day. A few pages will tell the whole eventful story.

June 10th—Angelica was a charming vision at breakfast. She is bewitching in every mood, and how ardently I love her. The muffins were exquisite. Dear, noble little woman, so tender and so affectionate! How beautifully she bakes! It will be rapture to teach her German, which is my passion. Shall instruct her according to the natural method, and then read Don Carlos to her. Its ideal sentiments, its glowing imagery, its magnificent style, will inspire her with enthusiasm. . . . The thermometer at bliss heat is our daily benediction. We gaze at it at all hours, and then at each other. Both tell the same story. How sweet is existence—surely life is worth living. It is two weeks since our wedding.

June 12th—A very curious occurrence happened this evening at dinner. I was just enjoying the roast lamb, when an organ-grinder appeared, and his monkey began to rub its nose against the window bars. "Get off!" I cried, "you wretch!" "Ah, John, do let it play. I love monkeys." "But, Angelica, that music disturbs my appetite. Begone!" I cried again to the man. Angelica pressed her handkerchief to her eyes. My angel weeping! I gazed at the thermometer. It marked 100° and the psychic force was rapidly falling. "Here!" I shouted to the man, "here is a dollar, and come every evening at this hour." The man grinned, the monkey took off its cap, my angel smiled, and I was saved. Again the thermometer stood at 120°. It was a narrow escape. Life, life, thou art a precipice—one false step, one heedless act, and the abyss receives us. To think that our bliss was almost wrecked by a monkey!

June 14th—I gave my darling her first lesson in German by the natural method. It went off beautifully. She has a lovely *Ausprache*; the words roll like velvet from her lips. To hear her say *das Thermometer* is an education in itself. . . . On coming home to dinner I found Angelica very much flurried. She explained

that the cook was ill, and she herself had to prepare the repast. I congratulated her a thousand times until her eyes sparkled like an electric light. I told her afterward, in a casual way, that the soup would have tasted better with mint instead of mace, and she burst at once into tears, while to my horror the thermometer began rapidly falling until 60° was reached. "Angelica!" I cried, "I was only jesting." And, soothed by my endearments, her tears vanished, and she actually asked me to give her a second lesson in German; while the thermometer just as rapidly rose to bliss heat. It was again a narrow escape. And when I told her of it she murmured, "Dear John, forgive me! I am so impatient!" Was ever mortal so happy?

June 15th—Happiness is a sportive god. It is never an abiding possession. So happy yesterday, and to-night, as I write these lines, how wretched! And from such a trifle, too. My darling asked me why I did not come home earlier to dinner. I laughed at her remark, and gave a bantering reply. "I am not jesting," she rejoined. "You used to spring up the stairs, and now you saunter slowly." "But, my love, I am tired when I come home." "If you really loved me," she responded, "you would never be fatigued. But you are tired of me, I suppose," and she burst into tears. I felt really vexed at her want of sense, and such a cold, dull pain, born of disappointment and despair, seized me that I answered harshly. She looked at the thermometer, and my paralyzed gaze noted it swiftly falling, despite my imploring gestures. Down, down, sank the psychic force until it reached 20° (aversion), and with a shudder she left the room, remarking stingingly: "This is your work, sir." My work! My work! And I adore her, despite my harsh reply. Oh, life, life, thou art a mystery! And woman, thou art doubly a mystery. And Angelica, thou art trebly a mystery. There was no German lesson to-day. . . . To think that she cherishes aversion—she of all beings. And I thought it would be "bliss heat" forever. . . .

I have not the heart to continue these extracts from my diary. Their general tenor can be very well gathered; they recorded such changes in temperature that we were both in despair. Each mood on our parts was faithfully, too faithfully, recorded. Each transient impulse was unerringly transcribed. Each trifling word, each wandering frown, influenced that thermometer, and we were both so alarmed by its indications that we became positively unhappy. We wished it always to be bliss heat, and were not prepared for the variations.

One evening—it was hardly a month after the wedding—we were seated quietly in the parlor, when the bell rang and in walked Uncle John.

"I never felt so well in my life, children," he exclaimed in his heartiest tones. "Gout all gone"—and he slapped his leg to prove the fact—"so I thought I would come to the city and see you." And he kissed Angelica and pulled my whiskers. Then he burst into a merry laugh, which was so catching that my wife and I laughed too, the first time in two hours, for at dinner that wretched thermometer had fallen to 60° (indifference), and we were in despair.

"Come, come, kitten," said he to Angelica, caressing her forehead; "tell me all about it. What is the mystery? Has that fellow been vexing you? Come, let your old uncle be your father confessor. Now, then, out with it."

Angelica's response was to cling to the old gentleman and sink her head upon his shoulder. I am sure the dear girl was weeping.

"John, John, you wretch!" he exclaimed. "What have you been doing to her? What makes my child so worried?" And the old fellow began to pet her furiously.

My courage gave way. At the sight of her weeping all self-control was gone. I made a clean confession, and blamed the thermometer for the change in our home.

"Come, children," said he in his blandest way. "Here, John, you take one knee, and Angelica, my love, rest on the other. Now I have you both, and I wish you to answer me truly. Do you love each other?"

"Yes, yes!" was our reply.

"Then what is the trouble?"

"The trouble is just here. We wish it always to be bliss heat, but that confounded thermometer, sir, marks every variation, and it makes us both unhappy." And I took out my handkerchief and pressed it to my eyes.

"Ah," was his comment; "just as I supposed. Come, now, I am going to lecture you both. You demand a miracle. It is impossible to maintain bliss heat for all time. Life must have its transitions and variations—you might find it pretty monotonous otherwise. Do not heed the fluctuations if love is the central purpose, and that is strong and abiding. But have patience and mutual consideration, and be quick to forget and forgive. Steer clear of all extremes and superlatives. Prefer the temperate zone, and year by year your happiness will be reared on a foundation that shall never be moved. Let your own hearts be love's thermometer; you will care less for the other one, whose efficacy—I might as well tell you now—is purely imaginary. It reflected only your own moods, and your imaginations endowed it with subtle powers. But enough. I must be off before it is too late. Good-night, children. Another kiss, Angelica. Good-night, John."

The thermometer still hangs in its niche, but it has lost for us its charm, although its lesson was salutary. We have learned the truth and beauty of Uncle John's little sermon. We are not disturbed at any transient gust, for we know our hearts are true to each other. We do not pine for bliss heat, and never have allowed our affection to sink to zero. We find blessedness enough in each day's record, and, looking at the bright side of every annoyance and sorrow, have secured abundant compensation.

#### TRAINING RACE HORSES.

THE training of race horses has grown to be almost an exact science. The horse which is destined to appear on the turf is early taken in hand by a professional trainer, and from that moment no expense or care is spared to accomplish the desired result; to produce a trotter or runner with the one great excellence—speed. The various devices and processes adopted by trainers differ in detail according to local or transient circum-



stances, but the principles are the same everywhere. The proper degree of exercise, the requisite amount and quality of food, and the personal care of the animals are the three basic principles of all training. The details of the application of these principles must be left to the judgment of the trainer, and it is the exercise of this judgment which makes a trainer successful or otherwise.

Just now all the great racing-stables are making great preparations for the approaching season, and the old stagers whose laurels are already won are at work alongside of the youngsters, whose name and fame are yet to be inscribed on the racing-books. Much greater care is taken of these race horses than of many human beings; their stables are kept cleaner than the houses of many poor people, and their food, of its kind, is better and more abundant. The secret is an open one. They bring large pecuniary rewards to their owners, and what men will not do for money has yet to be discovered.

### IN FASHION'S GLASS.

A REFLECTION OF STREET JACKETS AND HOUSE GOWNS.

CAN any one conceive of the consternation filling the soul of our Puritan ancestor if presented to one of our girls? Fancy a girl of to-day, or as she will appear during the coming summer months, strolling through the streets of good old Salem town arrayed in habit skirt, open jacket, "Vassar" or Henley shirt, and sailor hat. We cannot speculate on the consequences! Not content with the above list of masculine "frivolous," she has added to it—what think you? A smoking-jacket—that is, what corresponds with a smoking-jacket for gentlemen, but taking a modified name of billiard-jacket or lounging-coat. For girls do play billiards, and many of them scientifically, too. These coats are the veriest novelty, and only a few exclusive samples have been shown. They are made of a very fine broadcloth, with fitted backs, and loose fronts which fasten with cord loops and large buttons. The neck is open, and finished with a roll-shawl collar, which is faced with faille in a strong contrast of color, and, in fact, the entire coat is lined with it. For instance, a rich navy-blue cloth is lined with orange silk, a pearl-gray with heliotrope, scarlet with black, and so on. The coat is edged with a silk cord and machine stitching, and, as we say nowadays, is decidedly "swagger."



HOUSE GOWN.

By permission of B. Altman & Co.

Another novelty in jackets is the road coat, made of pale mastic kersey and ornamented with handsome pearl buttons. The edges are raw finished and machine stitched, while the neck shows a collar and very pointed revers. It is made to close up at the throat with a pointed strap, a similar one being buttoned at the waist-line of the back, which has no centre seam. The coat sleeves may also be tightened at the wrist by these same straps and buttons. The style will be extremely popular for the races on cool days. Another so-called race coat for warm, dusty days is made of changeable taffeta silk, and covers the entire costume. It has a fitted back trimmed like a corselet with horizontal rows of tinsel galoon. The fronts are loose and held in with a girdle, while a fall of black French lace finishes the neck and outer edges. The sleeves are full, and shirred in at the wrists.

Anything which may be odd and quaint without approaching the grotesque is eagerly seized upon for gowns to wear at home, these being allowed a wide latitude, unheard of in costumes for the street or elsewhere. When a woman crosses her threshold, her fancy is allowed a loose rein in arraying herself. There are, however, three grades of house gowns. The elegant for stately occasions, the picturesque for less ceremonious affairs, and the *negligé* for the most informal. A design which may be classed as belonging to the second grade is pictured in the illustration.

The shape is extremely graceful, and the material a *crêpon* in a soft, deep shade of heliotrope, with garnitures of tan-colored kid, embroidered in tinsel and heliotrope silk. It is an imported

design from Félix, Paris. Another most effective gown of the same grade is an Empire shape, very short waisted, and made of *crêpon* in a combination of two very odd shades, sulphur and sage. A pretty way to finish the neck of a low-cut gown is with a soft, twisted roll of the fabric itself.

Among the *negligés* are robes of embroidered Japanese *crêpe* draped over India silk in plain colors, while others are made entirely of India silk, unlined, and trimmed with billows of lace in white or black, with sometimes the addition of black ribbon-velvet. For cooler days they are made of imported flannel in pale colors flecked with white, in a sort of snowflake effect.

The summer girl who goes in for comfort will have blouses galore included in her wardrobe, and they will be made of surahs and wash silks, as well as of fine tennis flannels. Some will have a yoke to which the accordion-pleated blouse is attached, and others will have scarf draperies which begin at the shoulders, cross at the waist, and tie in a sash bow at the back.

ELLA STARR.

[Any of our lady subscribers who are desirous of making purchases in New York through the mails, or any subscribers who intend visiting the city, will be cheerfully directed by the editor of the Fashion Department to the most desirable establishments, where their wants can be satisfactorily supplied.]

### DAMAGE TO THE "PURITAN."

THE Fall River steamer *Puritan* was seriously damaged two or three weeks since by striking a rock near Hell Gate, East River. The hull of the steamer is built double, having a steel sheathing both outside and inside of the steel ribs. In striking against the rock, about one hundred feet of the outer sheathing on the port side were ripped open, and a few of the ribs bent slightly. The *Puritan* was towed to the sectional docks at Pike Street, East River, where the repairs are being made at an expense of some thirty or forty thousand dollars. We give an illustration on page 296.

### THE COUNTRY DOCTOR.

OUR illustration on the first page of this issue depicts a scene in the mountains of East Tennessee. The country doctor in his rounds has reached a family in urgent need of his help, and is administering the necessary remedies in what may be a serious case. To those who live in cities, a scene of this kind has an air of improbability, but, in the sparsely settled districts of the border States, as well as the remote West, the country doctor is a character quite as distinct and hardly less useful than the old-fashioned circuit-rider who preached from point to point as opportunity offered. The picture has a pathos as well as a naturalness which will be appreciated by every reader.

### THE LABOR AGITATION.

WITH the opening of the spring and the consequent increase in building operations, and the trades connected with building, comes the annual agitation in favor of the eight-hour day. This agitation, renewed year by year, is gradually gaining strength, and the American Federation of Labor, the most important labor organization now in existence, is making a most vigorous effort to secure the adoption of the eight-hour day in all departments of labor. The first of May was selected as the time for a united demonstration, and an imposing and large parade of workmen occurred in this city. The Carpenters and Joiners Unions are the first ones to demand eight hours by striking for it, and when they win the other trades will successively make the same demand.

In Europe the laborers are also agitating how best to better their condition, which is far worse than that of their more fortunate brethren here. By the reduction of the hours of labor to eight each day it is claimed that many more laborers might be employed and the prosperity of both employer and employed would be enhanced. At all events, the American workmen are sincere in their determination to secure this reduction, and will use every means in their power to accomplish it.

The question of wages enters into this matter only incidentally. The chief object now is to secure the acceptance of the principle that eight hours shall constitute a day's labor. When that is accomplished the question of wages will again come to the front. In the meantime, several trades-organizations have demanded increased wages, and have threatened strikes if they are refused, but the main strength of endeavor is given to the eight-hour movement.

### THE SENATE GAVEL.

THE Vice-President's gavel is of itself a standing evidence that the Senate is an orderly body, and needs no schoolmaster for a presiding officer to compel quiet. The gavel has no handle. It never did have any. It is simply a little piece of white ivory like the head of a gavel, polished and shining. It would not do in the House at all, for the most that can be done with it is to give a gentle rapping on the desk, and in the other wing the Speaker sometimes needs to hammer away like a man with a beetle. This Senate gavel, with which Vice-President Morton tells the Senators that they are making too much noise, has been in existence and in use as a gavel for many years. It is the identical one, it is said, which was in use when Daniel Webster was in the Senate, and probably was used the day he made his reply to Hayne, to still the buzz in the gallery when the great man sat down. This, at any rate, was said to be true the other day.

There is a mystery about the gavel, too. Nobody but Captain Bassett, the white-haired door-keeper, knows what becomes of it during the recess and when Congress is not in session. The venerable old Captain Bassett takes it from the Vice-President's desk and hides it somewhere, and it is lost to the world until it is again needed by the Vice-President. Captain Bassett knows the history of the gavel, as he does of everything else about the Senate Chamber, for he has been there since some time in the thirties or forties, when he first received his appointment—as a page, it is said—through the influence of Daniel Webster.

### PERSONAL.

HERBERT GLADSTONE will visit the United States and Canada during the coming summer.

GOVERNOR SYLVESTER PENNOYER has been nominated for re-election by the Democrats of Oregon.

MRS. CHARLOTTE EMERSON BROWN, of New Jersey, has been elected president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

MARY ANDERSON, in a letter written to a friend in Louisville, confirms the report of her engagement to Mr. De Navarro, and says she has left the stage forever.

THE country will approve the act of Congress placing John C. Fremont on the retired list of the army as a major-general. It is only to be regretted that the act was not passed years ago.

In a recent speech the German Emperor reiterated his desire for the maintenance of peace. His efforts to foster trade and commerce were based on the knowledge that peace alone guaranteed prosperity.

A MEMORIAL shaft will be erected in Crawfordville, Ga., over the grave of Alexander H. Stephens, in Liberty Hall Park. The funds are nearly all subscribed, and the work of erection is expected to begin on June 1st.

MR. GLADSTONE, in an article dealing with the Bible story of creation, contends that the opening of the Book of Genesis constitutes a plain and straightforward narrative of the pre-Adamite period with neither poetic nor scientific meaning.

GENERAL ALGER OWNS a tract of pine land in northern Michigan containing 200 square miles, and his wealth is estimated at \$20,000,000. It is said that when he went to Detroit at the close of the war he was compelled to borrow money to pay his board bill.

PRINCE BISMARCK has 103 decorations. Fourteen are set in diamonds of great value. He belongs to no English order. The late Czar of Russia gave him the order of St. Andrew, the most important in Russia. Bismarck's diamond star belonging to this order is worth \$50,000.

GENERAL JOHN BIDWELL, who has been nominated for Governor of California by the Prohibitionists, some years ago became so impressed with the evils of the liquor habit that he pulled up many acres of grapes and converted that land on his ranch to school purposes for Indian children.

PRESIDENT CARNOT has recently made a remarkably successful tour through Corsica and the south of France. In Corsica, once the stronghold of Bonapartism, the people received him with great cordiality, acclaiming him as they did the Third Napoleon thirty years ago. Even the clergy joined in the popular tribute.

BARON HIRSCH, the well-known Hebrew philanthropist of Paris, has arranged to contribute \$120,000 annually in monthly installments of \$10,000 as long as he lives, and at his death leave a sufficient sum to produce the same amount in perpetuity, for the education and relief of Hebrew emigrants from Europe—chiefly Russia—to America.

In a recent interview Count Herbert Bismarck said he was glad to leave the treadmill of office, but he was sorry for his father, who wanted to remain. The Prince is reported to have said, with emotion, that he would gladly have remained in office had the Emperor so desired. He attributed his removal to the intrigues of opponents, especially of the Minister who owed his position to him.

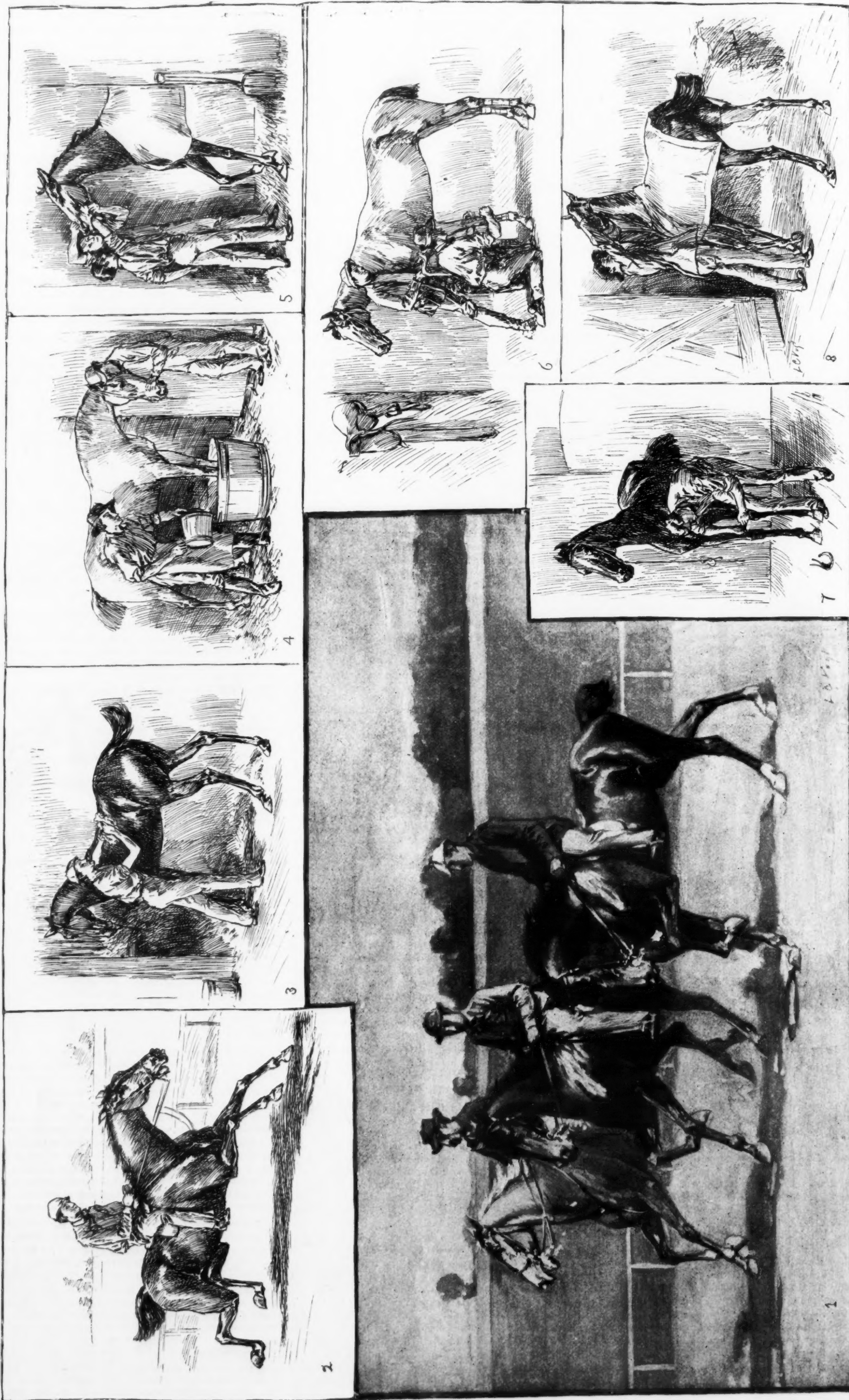
JOHN J. O'BRIEN, the well-known Republican politician, and for many years Chief of the Bureau of Elections in New York City, died on the 27th ult., at the age of forty-eight years. His career was one of peculiar interest; but the great power he at one time exercised had, within the last year or so, slipped from his grasp, owing to the estrangements of politics, and it is not improbable that depression at the loss of political prestige hastened the decline which ended in death.

A CORRESPONDENT represents Speaker Reed as saying to a friend concerning the reconstruction of the rules of the House: "I had made up my mind to this thing before my canvass was ever made for Speaker. I saw what the House of Representatives was running to some time before in the way of retarding the public business and fighting out in the public press the small determinations of caucuses. I made up my mind that if I could ever become Speaker of Congress I would attack that system and make men stand up and be counted after they had accepted the responsibility of Congressmen. Had I failed in this endeavor I meant to have resigned from Congress and gone to the city of New York and opened the practice of law."

A CURIOUS statement is made by a former clerk of Emin Bey to the effect that Emin proposed at one time to surrender his Equatorial Province to the Mahdi, that he had actually sent messengers offering to surrender, and that his plan would have been carried out had not these messengers been seized and carried back by some of Emin's officers. The statement is regarded as credible by some African authorities, but it is quite possible that it is the outgrowth of the jealousies which seem just now to cloud the whole African situation. Emin is by no means as strong a man as he has been supposed to be, but there is really no reason to suppose that, having accomplished the subjugation of his province and established in it a certain degree of civilization, he was prepared to surrender it to the Mahdi and to barbarism.

The reception of Stanley in London took the form of a popular ovation. From the time that he landed at Dover his path was crowded with wildly cheering citizens. All the illustrated papers are full of him and his adventures, songs about him are sung in the music halls, and penny biographies are selling on the streets as fast as they can be turned off the presses. Innumerable invitations to dinner have been showered upon him, and the dates for a dozen receptions are already announced. A big American dinner, with Consul-General New in the chair, is fixed for May 30th. Underlying all this popular ferment is the old antagonism between England and Germany as to African possessions. German aggression, as it is called, provokes a towering rage in John Bull, who firmly believes that he only has a right to the earth. Stanley is the man who can, the English think, checkmate Germany in Africa. His courage, audacity, and above all, his success, have taken the fancy of the English.





1. WORKING IN COMPANY. 2. STIFFER WORK AS THE SUMMER COMES ON. 3. RUBBING DOWN. 4. SOAKING OUT TO REMOVE SORENESS. 5. GIVING PHYSIC. 6. BANDAGING AFTER SEVERE WORK IN BAD WEATHER. 7. PUTTING IN BOOTS. 8. MUZZLING TO PREVENT OVER-EATING.

PREPARING RACE HORSES FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON.—DRAWN BY VOGT.—[SEE PAGE 298.]





CORRECT AND ELEGANT CARRIAGE.—SKETCHES AT A SCHOOL FOR PHYSICAL CULTURE.  
DRAWN BY MISS G. A. DAVIS.—[SEE PAGE 303.]



## BELLES AND BULL DOGS.

THE VERY LATEST FEMININE FASHIONABLE FAD.

THERE does not seem to be any particular reason for a combination between society belles and bull dogs, and yet some of the outward aspects of New York life, and particularly the promenade on Broadway of a Saturday afternoon, suggest that this association of ideas is about to be celebrated. Bull dogs, in the mind of the ordinary man or woman, are connected with pugilists, but just as the banjo in some mysterious fashion became a fashionable instrument, so the bull dog has become a fashionable attendant on the lovely women of New York who are constantly exploring for some unique addition to their personality or their personal equipage. When a lovely woman promenades Broadway on a sunshiny afternoon, and a bull dog accompanies her connected with the lovely woman by a fashionable string, the result is a very attractive and picturesque social sensation. The more lovely the woman and the uglier the bull dog, the more picturesque the resulting sensation is declared to be by those who are fortunate enough to figure as spectators.

When a fad of this kind takes hold of any element in the population, and particularly the women, it speedily reaches its most extreme and extravagant development. Bull dogs and women seem to be as far apart as it is possible for any two things in creation to be. Ugly bull dogs and lovely women are, of course, by the mere statement of the terms, still further apart. The extremes, however, have been reached and now meet, and the loveliest women now own the ugliest bull dogs that are to be found in the market. The loveliness of the women need not be dwelt on. The mere mention of their names would be equivalent to a demonstration in that direction, but the ugliness of the bull dogs is altogether past description. Not only do the fair purchasers of these animals demand physical ugliness; they are not satisfied unless that ugliness has been twisted and distorted by reason of an exceedingly diversified experience in the direction of dog-fights. If a bull dog is altogether innocent of dog-fights and can show up his anatomy and his contour in a lovely and unblemished fashion, he has no claim whatever to feminine admiration. On the other hand, if he is the hero of a hundred fights, and has had his ear pulled out to twice its natural length and breadth, so that his ear and his tail have joined company, or tried to do so; and if he has had his eyes driven from their original positions and his mouth twisted into embroidery, he is everything that the feminine heart can desire, and he is hugged and squeezed and made more of than the prettiest baby that was ever born.

How long this will continue, nobody has any means of discovering. It is a fashionable whim, and fashionable whims come and go very much as the wind, which bloweth where it listeth. The fancy now is for large dogs, and bull dogs with a record stand in this category alongside the St. Bernard and the mastiffs, and the fair creatures who covet such possessions do not hesitate to pay all the way from \$50 to \$200 for their canine pets, and in some cases a check for \$1,500 has been passed without a word or a suggestion of complaint. But it is not at all probable that the craze will be of long continuance. In fact, the dealers in these animals, who have seen one fashion after another chase each other across the dog horizon, do not believe that it will last until the summer time. The fact is that bull dogs and mastiffs and St. Bernards are not allowed in parlors, and the ticket-taker on the elevated railroad station seems to entertain an insuperable objection to them, and these objections are certainly unfavorable to their popularity. More than this, people are afraid of bull dogs, even when they are dragging along the daintiest specimens of femininity that it is possible for Fifth Avenue and its immediate vicinity to produce. The old maid does not like a bull dog, and the old bachelor on this occasion cordially agrees with the old maid, and the young lady who allows this sort of animal to accompany her along the promenade finds that old friends do not care to stop and speak to her as once they did. The dealers in dogs, therefore, who are also dealers in human nature, seem to believe that the fashion for bull dogs will be killed, even if the bull dogs themselves are not.

The fashions in dogs constitute a very peculiar history. Everybody, including the humorous paragrapher, knows that the pug, which is popularly supposed to have emigrated from Japan, has been the favorite among the ladies for several years. Whether or not the bull dog downed him with gloves, as he certainly could have downed him at any time with his teeth and his grip, is not known, but it cannot be disputed that, at the present time, the pug is rapidly taking the "fastest limited express" out of popular favor. The price of pugs has fallen with such a sickening thud that the price of stocks falling in a panic down in Wall Street is as nothing in comparison. You can actually buy a pug to-day, and a first-class one, for \$18, and a few months ago you couldn't have rented a pug for more than forty-eight hours at any such figure. Now that the pug has gone out and the bull dog has come in, and now that the bull dog seems to have reached almost the height of its predecessor's popularity, the successor for feminine fashionable favor is altogether a matter of speculation. The collie shepherd dogs were in demand five years ago, and they were succeeded by the poodles. It is believed by those who are studying this important and interesting subject that spaniels, which were in favor something like a quarter of a century ago, will probably come to the front.

During all these changes of taste so far as large dogs are concerned, a number of small dogs have always been in demand and thrilled the feminine heart, partly by their appearance I have no doubt, and partly by their pathetic exclamations of affection. The reason for their popularity is eminently a practicable one. They may be carried around without any difficulty, and hugged on occasions when the feminine heart is visited by an affectionate thrill which cannot express itself in any other way, and if these small dogs are properly equipped and harnessed, they may be carried across the street, or from the car to the sidewalk, without any particular thought or preparation. Of the spaniels, the Blenheim, the King Charles, and the Japanese have always been the most popular because they are the most graceful, and the feminine eye has a very decided tendency toward graceful pictures. Outside of these, the Yorkshire terrier with its long hair, the black-and-tan, and the toy spaniel, weighing from seven to eight pounds, have always found ready purchasers. The sale for the latter animal depends altogether on the length of its nose. The smaller

the nose the larger the price. A toy spaniel entitled Romeo, which could scarcely boast of any nose at all, is said to be worth \$900, and the owner, who is Ferdinand Zenn, has persistently refused to sell him. If his nose were obliterated, his price probably would loom into proportions admitting of no arithmetical computation.

Any young lady, or old lady for that matter, who owns a dog has dealings with the professional side of New York life in the person of the veterinary surgeon, and with the mercantile element in the community in the person of the merchant who sells dog collars. She flies to the veterinary surgeon just as soon as the first symptoms of any physical trouble manifest themselves, and as a mere matter of fact the dogs, and particularly the pet dogs, of the town have more diseases than human nature knows anything about. These diseases, for the most part, have their seat, not to say their royal throne, in the stomach. In other words, their greatest trouble is indigestion, and the veterinary surgeon can usually venture this opinion with his eyes shut. These miniature brutes are fed and stuffed and pampered and plied with all manner of meats and liquids and bonbons, until their stomachs, to say nothing of their livers, their kidneys, their lights, and the other assortment of organs of which they are in full possession, are surprised and disgusted to the point of protestation. They are finally gotten into that condition where protestation becomes absolute agony, and the doctor to whom they are carried declares that the lining of their stomachs has reached an exceedingly good likeness to a thoroughly well worked tapestry. He gives them cooling drinks, insists on their taking plenty of rest and isolating themselves from the worries and excitements of life, and after a while they are returned to their mistresses as good as new.

The veterinary surgeons who treat these dogs when they are in the desperate physical condition here pictured, accept the dogs as boarders in the summer time from the hands of their masters and mistresses, who are intent on visiting summer watering-places and having a good time regardless of the responsibilities of life, their canine favorites. And the boarding-house keepers make even a better thing than the veterinary surgeons do. The board for big dogs is all the way from a dollar and a half to two dollars a week, and if they are suffering from any indisposition even higher prices are paid than this. Sometimes the charge is fifty cents a day. Anybody who rides along the elevated cars through the Bowery will speedily discover, by looking out of the window, that human beings can live on this amount of money. If the dog boarding in this way gets into severe physical straits, and a surgical operation becomes necessary, the charge is correspondingly large. If the owner of the dog insists on carrying him off to his or her country place, and the dog insists on getting sick in this out-of-the-way locality, and the doctor has to be telegraphed for, the fee is larger still; so large, in fact, that to the ordinary man it would represent the price of a whole menagerie of dogs.

If the fair owner of a dog is not having him doctored and pouring out money for medical services, he or she is buying handsome collars for him. Dog collars are to be had at all prices. You can buy a collar for a dollar, or, as a matter of fact, you need have no collar at all. At the same time, you can buy a collar for \$50, and a down-town dealer received an order not long ago for a dog collar to cost twice that amount of money. The collar was of ordinary blue velvet, with the inner surface of leather, but it was ornamented with three gold plates bearing elaborate monograms. The plates were placed at the two ends of the collar, and one of them in the middle. Outside of this, the collar was marked along its entire length, or rather its circumference, with gold pieces. There were one dollar, two and a half, five, ten, and twenty dollar gold pieces; and when dog collars are ornamented in this financial way, it is not difficult to run up the expense of the collar to \$100 in a very brief period of time. The coins were fastened to the collar by means of hooks, which were in their turn soldered to the inner surface of the coin. Even in this age of the world it is probably too much to expect that a pug dog will get around a fortune, but from what has been said it will be seen that the owners of the pug dog find no difficulty in getting a fortune around the dog.

H. S. HEWITT.

## WALL STREET.—TELLING THE TRUTH.

AN appreciative correspondent at Oswego, N. Y., writes to "Jasper" in FRANK LESLIE'S that the public appreciates his articles, and especially appreciates the one in LESLIE'S of March 22d, which gave some affirmative information in reference to reliable securities. He says, "In most of your articles you have indicated what not to touch, but in this article you name a number of very good securities. That is what a great many of your readers want who are not in a position to talk with those who make specialties of bonded investments, and it is not always satisfactory to depend on what we can read in regard to securities. Let the good work go on." I am under obligations to my friend for his compliment, but he, like all my readers, must bear in mind that it is a very delicate thing to advise any one regarding the purchase of either stocks or bonds. I never have felt free to do this, and only in exceptional instances will I consent to name a security as desirable for purchase.

The difficulty with all financial columns nowadays seems to be that they are in the hands of writers who write for pay, and who write as they are told by men on Wall Street. So far as I am concerned, when this department was intrusted to me, it was with the distinct understanding that I should say what I believed to be just and true, and while I may make mistakes (because we are all fallible), I propose to be conscientious and truthful according to my best lights. I may add that I have been criticised once or twice for running counter to the judgment of some of the wisest and most experienced men on Wall Street. I do not care for this criticism, for the very reason that my judgment was founded on the most careful analysis and study of the situation, and I am gratified to say, as my readers will admit, that I have in nearly every instance been justified by the results.

A correspondent in Chicago thinks that I ought to write from the bull standpoint rather than from the bear. He says it is simply folly to take the bear side at such times as these. I beg to call the attention of the gentleman to the fact that "these times," so far as they relate to business generally in the United States, may appear to be good, but our financial centres are to a

large degree dependent upon those abroad, for the latter control the money markets of the world. It is no trifling thing, for instance, to learn by my financial exchanges that the condition of the Berlin Bourse is far from satisfactory; that many prominent German financiers are anticipating a panic, while others with more moderate views believe that a slow process of liquidation must set in and continue several years, involving during all that time a depression of business.

This was the situation before the resignation of Prince Bismarck, and that resignation is more and more calling the attention of financiers to the extraordinary rate of interest exacted from stock brokers in Berlin, to the fact that the solidity of some of the German banks has been questioned, and that all are looking to the Imperial Bank of Germany for relief in case a crisis comes. Sometimes men laugh at the idea that the condition of the German money market can affect trade in the United States, but ask any of the large bond dealers of this city what has caused the decline in the price of bonds, many of them gilt-edged, and they will tell you that it lies in the large sales of these securities by foreigners, and especially by German houses. Bear in mind simply the fact that for years speculation has been rampant in Germany, until at last a lot of "cats and dogs" have been floated, and people with large and small means have been induced to invest in industrial enterprises, gold shares, diamond mines, nitrate stocks, Argentine, Spanish, and Italian bonds and stocks, until the craze is just about culminating in a general smash. Who does not remember the mining craze we had in New York about twelve years ago, and the schemes that were floated upon innocent purchasers? How many strong boxes now hold mining shares that were bought at from \$1 to \$15 per share, and will not bring more than 1 cent to 15 cents? Let my readers answer these questions for themselves.

The sales of American bonds and stocks by foreigners during the past few months have been very large, and these have enabled conservative financiers on this side, who have plenty of money, to step in and pick up choice bonds and at a really very low price. The condition of business in the United States, so far as brokerage and investment go, is better than almost anywhere abroad. In London, as we all know, the rate of interest has been very high, the bank rate having been only recently reduced from six per cent. In Paris speculation has been overdone, and there has been uneasiness ever since the enormous copper syndicate went to pieces. In Berlin, as I have said, a crisis is apprehended. In South America, Brazil has had a change of government, which has caused a general disruption of finances, and the Argentine Republic sees gold at a premium of 270. Italy's finances are greatly disordered, trade terribly depressed, and all the large cities are suffering from over-speculation in building, a fever which has broken down many large estates and left the rich poor and the poor paupers.

All these foreign securities have been very generally bought in German markets, and the decline all around is therefore felt with extreme pressure by German bankers. Of course a crash in Germany would do as great harm here as it would abroad, and in the end perhaps it might benefit us by leading investors again to look to American securities for safe investments; but what would be the result if a crisis in Berlin should raise the bank rate in England again to six per cent? Who can deny that this would affect our money market, and of course directly affect Wall Street?

I am not seeking to alarm my readers or to exaggerate the gravity of the situation abroad. I am seeking to tell a truth that stock jobbers and curbstone brokers do not seem to appreciate, but that the long-headed financiers of Wall Street realize. They are cautiously keeping their own counsel and "playing both ends against the middle," as the expression is.

Jasper

## LIFE INSURANCE.—THE TWO SYSTEMS.

I AM in receipt of letters almost every day asking me to tell the difference between an assessment and an old-line insurance company. The differences between the two are so radical that I had supposed every intelligent reader comprehended them. An assessment company proposes simply to insure one's life and to require him to pay what that life insurance costs. The old-line companies propose not only to insure one's life, but to give security for the insurance by establishing and maintaining a large reserve and surplus fund, somewhat after the style of the bank reserves, sufficient to meet any emergency. The strongest assessment companies are themselves beginning to maintain a reserve, and some of the largest ones have a considerable reserve fund, but none of them has anything that approaches the enormous accumulations of some of the most successful old-line companies.

Naturally enough these accumulations have drawn some of the old-line companies into other branches of business that should never be connected with life insurance. They do what assessment companies are not prepared to do—issue endowment policies by which a man may insure himself for a limited number of years, and at the expiration of that time receive the amount of his policy without, as some one has said, having to die to win the game. It is a very easy and simple thing to start an assessment or benevolent insurance company, and as these companies usually have officers who receive comfortable salaries, many men who have learned a little something about the insurance business by serving in subordinate capacities evolve a plan by which they organize a fraternal order or assessment society, with a high sounding name, and proceed to gather in the shickels. The difficulty with this business lies in the fact that the public has very few opportunities to inquire into the character of managers or promoters.

Matters will go on swimmingly with an assessment company just so long as new blood comes in, but unless it is managed with great care and conservatism, just as soon as death losses begin to accumulate after a lapse of a few years, the assessments begin to be so heavy that those who are in wish to get out,



and those who are out decline to come in. This leads to one inevitable result—the gradual shrinkage of the membership of the company at a constantly accelerating rate until nothing is left of it excepting its liabilities, with little or no assets to meet them.

I do not wish to be understood as in the slightest degree attacking the assessment or fraternal associations. Some of them are strong. And if they have had failures, so had many old-line companies before they were under such strict supervision by the State Insurance Departments. At that time the latter were managed recklessly and for speculative purposes, but they are now for the most part so carefully scrutinized in all their movements that their security is pretty well established. This same scrutiny does not extend to the assessment companies, however. Almost any one can start an assessment organization, and if he can find fools enough to come in and join with him he can strangle along for a few years. The more plausible the scheme of assessment presented to a man, the more careful he should be to scrutinize it and to inquire into those who are behind it.

It may be set down as a certain fact that no company, whether assessment or old-line, can afford to offer to give a man life insurance and give him interest on his money as an investment besides. This cannot be done. If a man wants to insure his life and also to invest his money, he must pay a good round solid sum for it. He will always have to pay for the element of security, and insurance without security is little less than trying a chance in a lottery or betting on a horse race.

### The Hermit.

#### CORRECT AND ELEGANT CARRIAGE.

THERE is a wonderful power in graceful motion. Bacon declares that "in beauty, that of decent and gracious motion is more than that of favor," and a graceful mien, which means simply physical refinement, puts one instantly *en rapport* with any company or individual.

It was Ralph Waldo Emerson who wrote:

"What boots it thy virtue,  
What profits thy parts,  
While one thing thou lackest,—  
The art of all arts?  
The only credentials,  
Passport to success;  
Opens castle and parlor—  
Address, man, address."

And what the Concord sage called address is but the development and refinement of the entire physical person.

As the laws of being are more carefully studied, and the relation of the physical to mental and moral is better understood, the education of the individual will not stop with the training of mental powers only, but seek the culture of every part of the being.

The Greeks alone of the people of history have recognized the divinity of the human form. To them the body was something sacred, and it is said that the only time they ever ridiculed it was when, during the Persian war, they saw one day the nude figure of a soldier in the army of Xerxes. Its lack of physical beauty and proportions was to them such a strange, unusual sight that they burst into shouts of derisive laughter.

Perfection of the physical was sought by the inhabitants of Hellas by every means that art could suggest. Dancing was cultivated by all classes. Men prominent in matters of state were chosen as leaders in the national dances upon conspicuous occasions, and grace in bearing, ease in motion, were marks of beauty all sought to possess.

The women of Sparta shared the athletic sports of their brothers, and attained a physical development which has remained the envy of the ages. No garments were worn which could fetter the body, or rob it in motion of free, sinuous grace. It is after two centuries of bondage to ignorance, asceticism, and superstition, that a disease-ridden race inquires why all the statues in the art galleries and the models of grace for the modern Phidias are taken from representations of beauty given to the world hundreds of years ago; and it is because men and women are, through the answer to this query, beginning to understand why, that physical culture is attracting attention it has not received before since the time of Lycurgus, 776 years B. C.

That the world is still very far from possession of the models which made the men and women of Laconia the admiration of their time, and of all times, needs not to be argued to any one who will stand upon the fashionable boulevard of any modern city and note for a half-hour the physical characteristics of its promenaders.

Men and women with narrowed chests, huddled shoulders, stooping forms, pass by in unvarying procession. If a man with kingly bearing, or a woman with graceful carriage and buoyant step is by chance seen, it is an anomaly to be noted by all. In truth it is not uncommon to see people stop upon the public thoroughfare and gaze half admiringly, half critically, after one who walks with firm step and erect, well-poised body.

With such total disregard of the laws of hygiene as the ordinary walk reveals, it is not surprising that men and women are victims of dyspepsia, kidney disease, and numberless other ailments directly traceable to incorrect position of the bodily organs. The cramped position of the lungs, the disarrangement of organs at the waist and abdomen, and the false position of the hip are the cause of most disease incident to women, while throwing the weight on the heels at every step brings the vertebrae of the spine into such constant and violent concussion that back-aches and headaches are superinduced.

Even the leisurely woman of wealth, with ambition and opportunity to be attractive, walks with the same absence of ease and freedom noticeable in the gait of the hard-working woman. The very effort the former makes to walk erect gives a rigidity to muscle and movement caused in the latter case by severe toil. Another woman seeks to acquire freedom by a general movement of the entire body, with the result of presenting a jerkiness in motion distracting to a nervous looker-on.

Yet another, who has somewhere heard that all movement in walking should be from the hips, moves along with a rolling gait suggestive of a sailor recently on shore.

An awkward position of the head characterizes the walk of others, and the others are not always the dudes. But is it not strange that this class should hold the head in the same strained, abnormal position in which the tired, nervous brain-worker holds his?

The faults of bearing are not peculiar to one class or section, but they all argue want of muscular power, nerve control, and symmetrical development. People grow old and haggard while they are yet young through ignorance of physical law. To have good bodies, to possess health, which is the parent of beauty, nature must not be ignored. Most people walk with depressed chest, depressing, in consequence, all the organs of the body. The average woman, weighted down by heavy skirts, fettered by numberless bands, is more faulty in carriage than the average man. Men walk up-stairs more gracefully than women do, as a rule; they haven't any skirts to hold up with one hand while they manage half a dozen bundles with the other. Watch half a score of men ascending steps, then watch the same number of women. The men will invariably spring from stair to stair with chest held active, while the women will contort their bodies into the most grotesquely deformed shapes, and finally reach the upper landing with flushed faces and quick, panting breath. The breathlessness is partly fatigue, but more because of the cramped position of the lungs, perhaps increased by tight clothing. If women would dress properly and ascend stairs with the chest held erect and the weight of the body thrown upon the ball of the foot, this exercise would prove most beneficial instead of injurious, as it does as at present practiced. In descending, as in ascending stairs, the weight should always be on the ball of the foot, and the step should be as light as a mother's by the cradle of her sleeping babe.

Correct position of the chest in walking, sitting, and standing is the secret of grace. How awkward is the sitting attitude of the ordinary woman! The body is relaxed to the point of inelegance, often the legs are crossed, the head is invariably thrown backward. The one rule to be always observed by the woman who seeks to be graceful is to keep the chest active. It should never be relaxed; the body should bend from the hips, whether one leans forward, backward, or sideways.

Holding this part of the body constantly erect gives regal poise to carriage and strength to muscles. To walk correctly, to sit gracefully, to ascend stairs easily, argues good bodily conditions. If, however, lifting the chest is a painful effort, exercises should be taken to strengthen enfeebled powers. Standing, poising, and bending movements are of first importance. The correct standing position is one which most women find it very difficult at first to assume. The chest should be raised, the head held erect, the abdomen drawn in; at first a toppling sensation will be produced, and the back will feel uncomfortable, but continued practice of the movement will cause this first unpleasant consciousness to disappear.

Poising movements consist in holding the weight of the body on the balls of the feet, and rising and descending for several times in succession, holding the hands, with arms extended, upon an active chest. Other movements throw the weight of the body upon one foot only, while the other, after describing a circle, is held suspended behind the active foot. Excellent practice for acquiring a graceful carriage consists in poising as far forward as possible with the right and left foot alternately, moving across a large room in this manner.

Correct walking results from stepping so that the heel shall fall upon the ground at nearly the same time as the toe, and always in a line with it, but with the weight of the body falling on the ball, and the chest leading so prominently that a line dropped thence to the toe would fall to the toe, while a line dropped from the chest of the person who walks incorrectly would strike the instep.

Correct positions in standing and walking are unfailing cures for weak and lame backs. Let one who doubts this note the pull upon the muscles of the back when correct attitudes are at first assumed. Other excellent exercises for strengthening the muscles of the back are the bending movements. Lifting the arms as high as possible above the head, bend the body at the waist immediately below the floating ribs, and bring the hands gradually to the floor. The knees should be kept firm and the exercise taken directly in front, and also at the right and left sides.

Other bending movements are of the waist, and yet others of the head. Nothing gives dignity and grace to bearing more effectively than a regal poise of the head, and the muscles of the neck can be made flexible by practicing movements which consist first in dropping the head upon the chest, then backward, then in a series of rolling movements which call into action all the muscles of the neck.

The secret of being graceful and the art of being beautiful are easily gained when one begins to study and to obey Nature's laws. The bondage of the body is the bondage of the spirit. Virtue, grace, and beauty are the handmaidens of health, and as "there is nothing beautiful but that is also good," according to the wise writers, the millennium of happiness for which the world waits will be ushered in when human beings live in harmony with divine law.

MABEL JENNESS.

#### MISS ABBA F. GOODHUE.

MISS ABBA FLORENCE GOODHUE, whose portrait appears on page 296, ranks as one of the handsomest young women of Cincinnati. She has a queenly presence; her complexion is fair and fresh; her features are finely chiseled, and her bearing altogether elegant. Her hair is a golden brown, worn in soft, graceful curls about her strikingly beautiful face. Miss Goodhue is a finished scholar, being a graduate of a prominent Philadelphia school. She is also an artist of considerable merit; her flower studies being especially admired for their fidelity to nature.

Miss Goodhue is a prominent leader at all the society entertainments in the Ohio metropolis, and she dispenses a generous hospitality at her elegant home on West Sixth Street. Her sister, Miss Blanche Goodhue, one of the *débutantes* of the past winter, is also a favorite at all the fashionable receptions. Miss Goodhue has spent two of three summers at Eastern resorts, and has made many friends among society people.

#### AT HOME AND ABROAD.

ONE result of the carpenters' strike in Chicago has been an increase of rents.

The British East Africa Company is about to send another expedition into Africa.

The Pennsylvania Republican State Convention will be held in Harrisburg on June 25th.

The Massachusetts Legislature has passed the Constitutional amendment providing for biennial elections in that State.

TWO BERLIN professors are reported to have discovered that the cause of diphtheria is the excretion of a bacillus called toxalbumen.

A COMPANY has been formed in Illinois for the purchase and removal to Chicago of the building known as "John Brown's" at Harper's Ferry, Va.

The defalcation of ex-State Treasurer Archer, of Maryland, is said to amount to \$132,401, not including \$50,000 of registered stock, which is missing.

The race-horse Iroquois has been sold to General W. H. Jackson for \$34,000. Luke Blackburn has been purchased by the same gentleman for \$20,000.

A NATIONAL Temperance Congress has been called to meet in New York City on May 14th and 15th, to take into consideration the methods by which the liquor traffic may be best controlled and regulated.

The Baltimore Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, recently held in Baltimore, adopted resolutions asking the ministers to urge the question of hygiene on their people, as the death-rate among colored people in cities is said to be remarkable.

A POLL of the Republican members of the House of Representatives, made by correspondents of the Philadelphia Press, discloses the fact that 141 are now ready to vote for the McKinley Tariff bill; that while differences exist as to the make-up of schedules, the entire party is in accord on the general principle and purpose of the bill, and that the Democrats have no doubt of its passage.

THE Americus Club of Pittsburg, Pa., celebrated General Grant's birthday on April 26th with a brilliant banquet, at which speeches were made by the Hon. John Dalzell, as toast-master, Governor Beaver, Speaker Reed, Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson, and others. Many distinguished citizens of Pennsylvania and the United States were present, and letters of regret were read from Mrs. Grant, Minister Fred Grant, President Harrison, Vice-President Morton, and others. The predominant sentiment in all the addresses was the need of a free ballot and a fair count.

THE probing of Tammany is going on with unceasing vigor by the Fassett Investigating Committee. Patrick McCann, whose sister is Richard Croker's wife, testified recently that Croker had shown him \$180,000, of which sum Grant had subscribed \$80,000, and which was to be used to obtain the confirmation of Grant as Commissioner of Public Works by bribing the aldermen. This was during Mayor Edson's term. McCann's testimony contained other startling assertions, and it has created the utmost excitement among the Tammany office-holders. Mayor Grant denies all the allegations concerning himself.

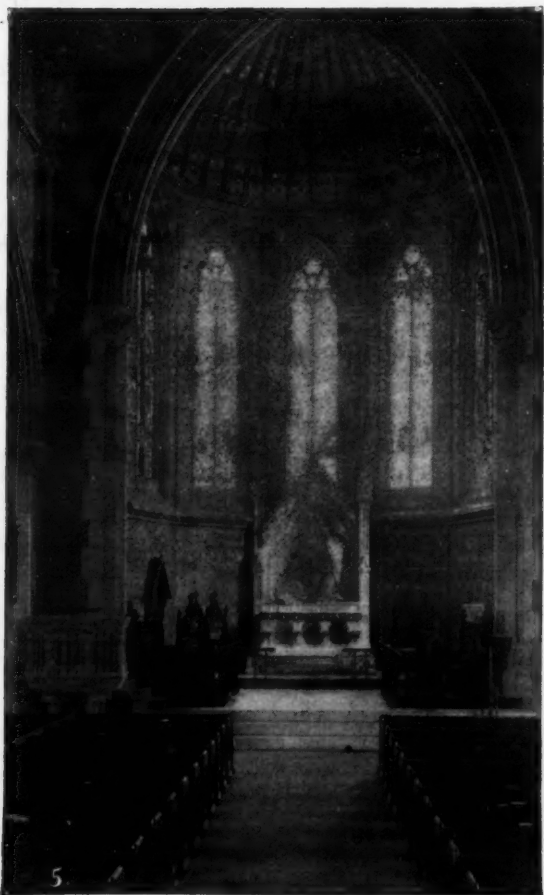
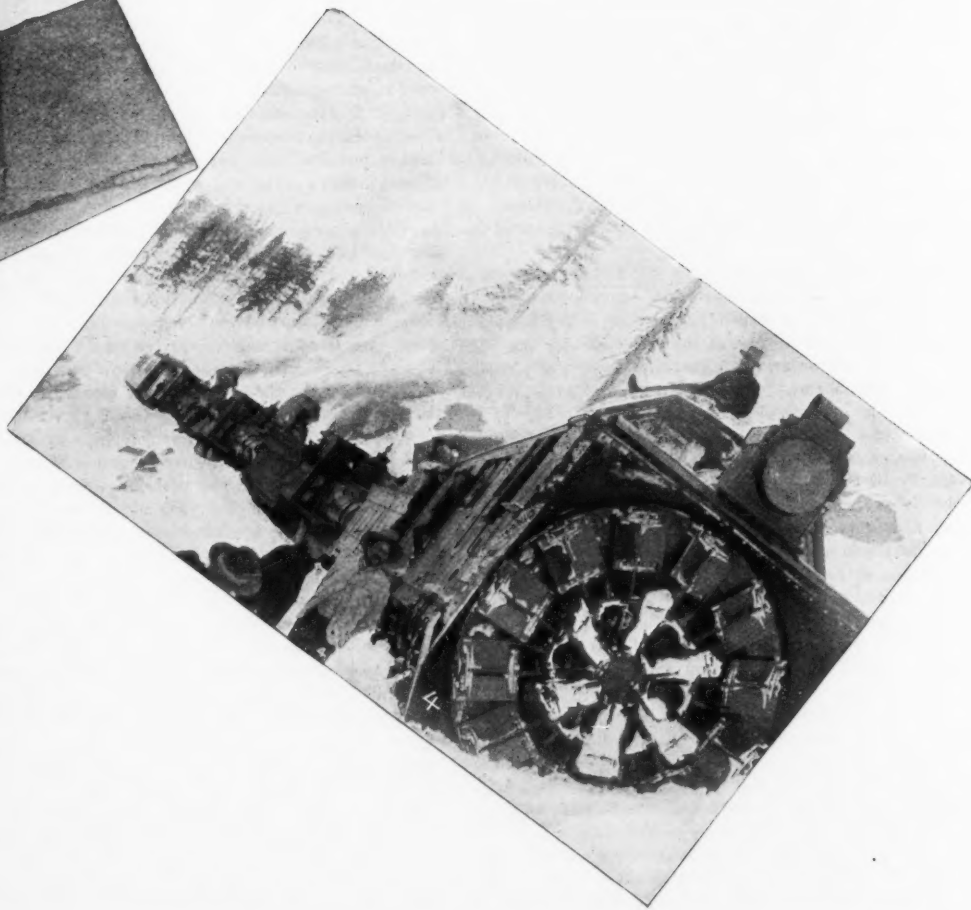
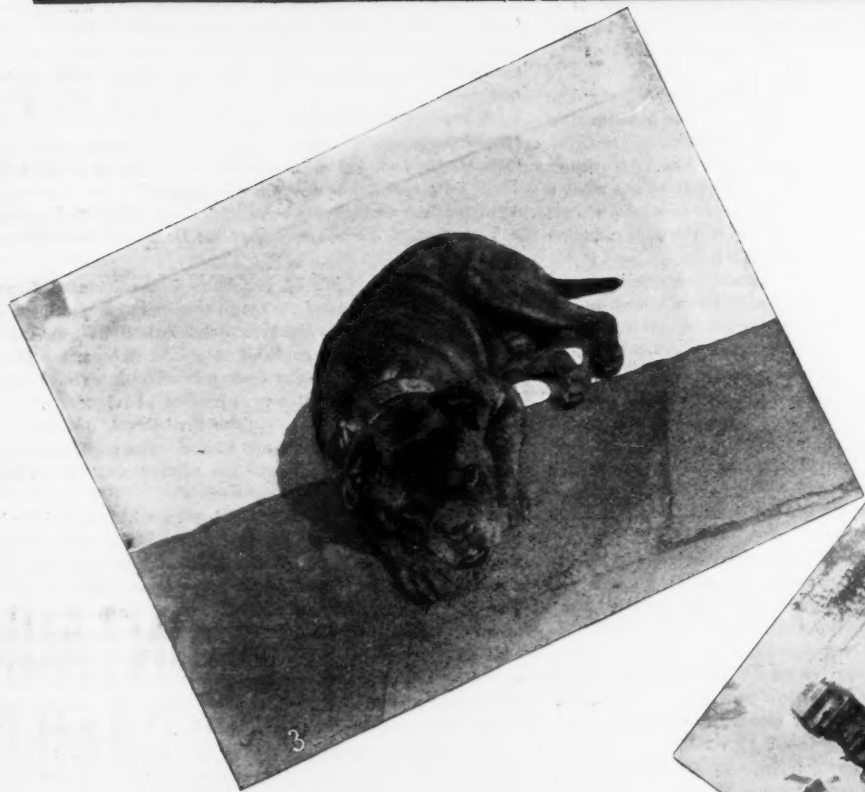
THE Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has decided to urge upon Congress the advisability of placing our Ministers to the great Powers of Europe on an equal footing in respect of rank with the representatives of other nations. In pursuance of this decision, the Diplomatic Appropriation bill has been amended so as to give the title of Ambassador to our Ministers to Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia, the salary to be, as now, \$17,500 per annum. Other amendments provide that the salary of the Minister to Turkey shall be \$10,000, an increase of \$2,500; to Denmark, \$7,500, an increase of \$2,500; and to Greece, Roumania, and Serbia, \$7,500, an increase of \$1,000.

THE enemies of civil-service reform, composed chiefly of New York Tammany Democrats and a few Southern Republicans, mustered their forces during the debate in the House of Representatives on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, and undertook to strike out the appropriation for the Civil-service Commission. They were badly beaten, however, only sixty-one votes being cast in favor of the motion. It seems to be a fact, incapable of successful confutation, that the reason why there are so many kickers against civil-service reform is that the Administration is honestly enforcing it. A mere paper reform, not enforced or intended to be enforced, would never provoke opposition.

SPEAKER REED, of the House of Representatives, struck the key-note of Republican policy when he declared in a speech at a banquet at Pittsburg a few days ago, speaking of the suppression of votes at the South, that "the only wise course is to take into Federal hands the Federal elections. Let us cut loose from the State elections, do our own registration, our own counting, and our own certification. Then the nation will be satisfied. Against this course no constitutional objection can be urged. The Yarrow case—a decision of the Supreme Court—covers it all over. No objection can be urged against it on account of sectionalism. It applies North and South, East and West. It will put an end to all bickering. The Southern States will then by themselves grapple with the problem whether any State of a republic can permanently enthrone injustice."

THE convention of women's clubs, recently held in this city, was composed of representatives in the societies comprising the General Federation of Women's Clubs, delegates from ninety clubs being present. The principal idea advocated was that women should have the advantages of club federation on account of influences which do not and cannot exist in the home. Interesting papers were read and addresses made by representative women. One speaker said that women are learning how to use their tongues as well as to hold them; and added that the revival of the lost art of conversation rests entirely with them, for there can be no brilliant conversation without women. And there is no place in which women can learn to be many-sided and mistresses of the art like the women's clubs. Another emphasized the idea that such clubs are destructive of petty provincialisms and narrow prejudices. All of which is very true.





1. LAWN TENNIS. PHOTO BY GEORGE C. HUBBEL, D.D.S., BRISTOL, CONN. 2. "GRANDMOTHER." PHOTO BY FRANK L. SCOTT, CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND. 3. DOG. PHOTO BY T. R. HUSSON, 360 WEST FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEW YORK. 4. SNOW-PLOW. PHOTO BY A. HELMER, ST. ELMO, CAL. 5. CHANCEL OF ST. PETER'S CHURCH, ALBANY, N. Y. PHOTO BY CARL Z. PHISTERN. 6. CROSSING THE FERRY. PHOTO BY JULIUS STOHLMANN, 264 CUMBERLAND STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—EXAMPLES OF THE WORK SUBMITTED IN COMPETITION FOR THE PRIZES.





FREDERICK C. CRAWFORD, WHO INTERVIEWED EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND FOR THE NEW YORK "WORLD."—[SEE ARTICLE ON PAGE 294.]

### THE NEW RUSSIAN PLAY.

A ROMANTIC drama, entitled "The Blue Officer," was produced at the Madison Square Theatre on Monday evening of last week. The play was offered originally at the Paris Gymnase Theatre, but, owing to the intervention of the Russian Embassy, it was denied production there, though it was regarded as a work of great merit. From the Gymnase it was transferred to the Park Theatre in Brussels, where it was warmly indorsed. In the shape it was played in the Belgium capital, it was presented at the Madison Square Theatre.

The story of "The Blue Officer" refers to a time in 1882, after the assassination of the Czar Alexander I. A number of the best members of the Russian aristocracy entered the service of the Third Secret Police Section under the name of Blue Officers, on account of the uniform. Prince d'Oblansky, well played by Henry Lee, was one of the first. The object of the Third Police Section is to ascertain in the best salons of St. Petersburg the political tendencies of the aristocracy, and to discover political plots and conspiracies. The Prince falls desperately in love with Helene, the Countess Jassy (Selena Fetter), whose husband is rich and occupies high position at Court. Countess Delcroff (Rose Eyttinge), daughter of a dispossessed Georgian noble in reduced circumstances, marries a wealthy merchant who had been made a nobleman. Countess Delcroff wants Prince d'Oblansky to marry her niece Nadia (Genevieve Lytton), but fails, the Prince being in love with Countess Jassy. Countess Delcroff, who is on intimate terms with the Minister of War, takes important papers from the War-office, which she sells to the Turkish Government in revenge against Russia for the way it has dispossessed her father, and in order to compel Prince d'Oblansky to marry her niece, she conceives an infamous plot. Jean, a servant of Countess Jassy, is drawn into it. The Minister of War dies suddenly. After his death important papers are missing from the War-office. An investigation is made, and the papers are found in the house of Countess Jassy. The Jassys are arrested by Count Henkendorff (Henry Holland), chief of the Third Section. Prince d'Oblansky is charged to conduct the investigation. He refuses at first, but finally consents. The Countess pleads not guilty. The Prince, who loves her more passionately than ever, offers to set her and her husband free provided she gives herself up to him. She struggles, then consents, but resolves to poison herself. Count Jassy (Clarence Handysides), in the meantime discovers the Prince's passion for his love, and determines to be avenged. Count Henkendorff now appears on the scene with a confession from Nadia that Countess Delcroff is the guilty party. Prince d'Oblansky asks forgiveness of Countess Jassy. She promises on condition that he will marry Nadia. He appears to consent, excuses himself a moment, retires, a pistol-shot is heard, and the Prince has ended his life.

The play was well acted throughout, when a first night's performance is taken into consideration. Mr. Lee made a fine Prince d'Oblansky, and was especially good in the most intense scenes. George Osborne, an actor of fine ability, played the part of Dr. Periskoff most acceptably. The Helene of Selena Fetter had much to recommend it, and by contrast with Rose Eyttinge, who played the Countess Delcroff, all the strong points of both characters were fully brought out. Donna Madixxa made a charming Princess Listoff, and Genevieve Lytton looked picturesque, and played well the part of Nadia. Taken altogether, "The Blue Officer" is a play that cannot fail to interest an American audience.

### INDIANS LOOKING FOR A WHITE SAVIOUR.

A CURIOUS religious frenzy has broken out among the Indians in various localities in the far West. They expect the appearance of a white Saviour who is to lead them to happiness and glory. This belief has been worked up by the medicine-men into a religious spirit which pervades many different tribes in widely separated localities, and it is found with equal force among the Indians in Dakota, and the Cheyennes and Arapahoes in Indian Territory. The Indians at Tongue River Agency are greatly excited over the expected appearance. Those at the Shoshone Agency are equally enthusiastic. They all agree that the Saviour is to be a white man, that he will put all the Indians behind him and gather all the whites before him, and then roll the world over on the whites. The excitement is so intense that the military commanders in the Indian reservations fear that trouble may ensue, and they are all taking precautions lest some adventurous

white may pretend that he is the expected Messiah, and thus provoke a general Indian rising.

THE Diplomatic Corps have devoted \$500 to the purchase of a silver tea-service to be presented to Miss Margaret Blaine on the occasion of her marriage to Mr. Walter J. Damrosch on May 17th.

THE proposed gift to the French people by the people of this country, in return for the gift of the Statue of Liberty, is to take the shape of a bronze statue of Washington. The amount proposed to be raised is \$25,000. Mrs. Field, wife of Justice Stephen J. Field, is the president of the Ladies' Committee, and the services of the sculptor Story are to be engaged, provided he will accept the terms offered.



Dr. Warner's Four-in-Hand Coraline Corset is a great favorite with many ladies, as it is short on the hips but long in front. It is folly to try to fit every lady with the same shape of Corset. We have 24 styles of Coraline Corsets, at prices ranging from one to three dollars.

Sold by leading merchants.

WARNER BROS., Manufacturers,  
NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

## Rowland's Odonto

A PURE, FRAGRANT, NON-GRITTY TOOTH POWDER. WHITENS THE TEETH, PREVENTS AND ARRESTS DECAY, HARDENS THE GUMS AND SWEETENS THE BREATH. ASK DRUGGISTS FOR ROWLAND'S ODONTO, OF 20 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

### The "Fischer Piano" at the White House.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Dec. 16th, 1889.  
Gentlemen—It affords me much pleasure to inform you that the piano which I ordered from you for a Christmas present to my mother has been received. My mother joins me in expressing to you our great satisfaction with the piano, its tone being very sweet, sympathetic and powerful, and the touch and action all that could be desired. The case is beautiful in design and finish. I thank you for the careful attention you have given to this order.  
Yours truly,

Russell B. Harrison

To Messrs. J. & C. FISCHER,  
110 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

## Arnold, Constable & Co. LYONS SILKS.

WHITE FAILLE, SATIN, BENGALINE and CREPE DE CHINE for Wedding Dresses.

GRENADINES, CREPES, GAZES.

In Stripes, Faconne, Broche and Ombre Effects for Street and Evening Wear.

Broadway & 19th St.  
NEW YORK.

To Clothe  
the Children

In the best manner at the least cost.

## BEST & CO



Not only offer the largest assortment and correct styles for Boys, Girls, and Babies, but being manufacturers with unequalled facilities for the production of Children's wear, are in a position to furnish first-class goods at unusually low prices.

Catalogues and samples of our latest styles furnished upon application.

60 and 62 West 23d Street,  
And 51 West 22d St., New York.

## Daniell & Sons

Black Silks.

A full and complete line of handsome novelties in Black and White Figures and Stripes, including Surahs, Satin Merveilleux, Armure, Indias, etc., at extremely low prices.

Special bargains in rich Black Surahs, at 48c., 59c., 64c., 79c., 88c., 98c. yard.

An excellent quality of Black Crêpe de Chine at 79c. yard.

Black Gros-grain, full 2 1/2 inches wide, at 98c. yard.

Colored Dress Goods.

Three Specials.

French India Serges:

40-inch.....at 55c. yard.  
42 " ..... " 65c. "  
46 " ..... " 75c. "

Below regular prices.

N.B.—All Mail Orders carefully executed.

BROADWAY,  
8th and 9th STS., N. Y.

Please mention this paper.

## LADIES Who Value a Refined Complexion MUST USE POZZONI'S MEDICATED COMPLEXION POWDER.

It imparts a brilliant transparency to the skin. Removes all pimples, freckles and discolorations, and makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It contains no lime, white lead or arsenic. In three shades: pink or flesh, white and brunette.

FOR SALE BY

All Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers Everywhere.  
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

## WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED ANCIENT EDITION.

A so-called "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary" is being offered to the public at a very low price. The body of the book, from A to Z, is a cheap reprint, page for page, of the edition of 1847, which was in its day, a valuable book, but in the progress of language for over FORTY YEARS, has been completely superseded. It is now reproduced, broken type, errors and all, by photo-lithograph process, is printed on cheap paper and flimsily bound. A brief comparison, page by page, between the reprint and the latest and enlarged edition, will show the great superiority of the latter. These reprints are as out of date as a last year's almanac. No honorable dealer will allow the buyer of such to suppose that he is getting the Webster which to-day is accepted as the Standard and THE BEST,—every copy of which bears our imprint as given below.

If persons who have been induced to purchase the "Ancient Edition" by any misrepresentations will advise us of the facts, we will undertake to see that the seller is punished as he deserves.

G. & C. MERRIAM & CO.  
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## CATARRH COLDS + COUGHS SORE THROAT



An unfailing remedy. They prevent and cure COUGHS, BRONCHIAL CATARRH and THROAT irritations, mostly due to smoking. Always keep a box of Soden Mineral Pastilles in your house.

25c. and 50c. a box at druggists.  
Pamphlets Free on Application.  
Soden Mineral Springs Co., Limited,  
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## THE MONTAUK CAMERA

Price, complete, covered  
in Seal Leather, \$25.00.  
A pleasant pastime for all. Unequalled for instantaneous photography. Views, portraits, groups, buildings. Send for Montauk Pamphlet.

C. CENNETT, Manufacturer,  
No. 56 East 10th Street, New York.

## SOLID GOLD SPECTACLES \$3.50

Eye-Glasses same price. Set with our celebrated "DIAMANT" lenses, usual price \$5.00. Upon receipt of \$3.50, we will send a pair of our Solid Gold Spectacles or Eye-Glasses. Send us your old glasses by mail. We will take your exact size from them and return them with the new ones. Upon request we will send you a mailing-box so you can safely mail us your old glasses. If your old glasses don't suit, or if you have never worn glasses, we will furnish free a measure for testing your eyesight exactly. This method of fitting eyes never fails. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. (This offer for a limited time only.) It is intended solely to introduce the goods for our wholesale trade. M. CHAMMAN & BRO., Opticians, 130 South 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sole Manufacturers.



## THE GREAT MEDICINAL FOOD

THIS ORIGINAL AND WORLD-RENOUNDED DIETETIC PREPARATION IS A SUBSTANCE OF PURITY and medicinal worth—potent for good and powerless to harm. A solid extract, derived by a new process from very superior growths of wheat—nothing more, and as a food, it would be difficult to conceive of anything more wholesome and delicious. It has justly acquired the reputation of being the savior FOR INVALIDS AND THE AGED; an incomparable growth and protection of the aliment for the INFANTS AND CHILDREN; a superior nutritive in continued fevers, the most nourishing and strengthening food for NURSING MOTHERS & CONVALESCENTS; and a reliable remedial agent in all diseases of the stomach and intestines.

John Carle & Sons, New York.

"PARTED BANG"  
Made of natural CURLY hair, guaranteed "becoming to ladies who wear their hair parted, \$6 up, according to size and color. Beautifying Mask, with prep'n \$2; Hair Goods, Cosmetics &c., sent C. O. D. anywhere. Send the mfr for Illustrated Price-List. E. BURNHAM, 71 State St. (Cent'l Music Hall) Chicago.



AN Attleboro jeweler has made a watch-chain of the backbone of a snake. Many silversmiths have made flasks in which entire snakes have been found.—*Jewelers' Weekly*.

#### THOSE CHICAGO LADIES

who attended Professor Pfau's COOKING CLASSES, during the past winter, formed a very favorable impression of his culinary knowledge and skill, and no doubt profited by his instruction. It is interesting, therefore, to know what the Professor thinks of Armour's Extract of Beef. He writes us as follows, under date March 24, 1890: "I used your Extract during my last Course of Cooking. There is no better in the market in regard to strength and flavor, and I cheerfully recommend the same to all families who wish to make rich soups and sauces. It is much cheaper than meat stock and always ready."

The LIFE and FLAVOR of the beef are retained by our process and not burned out.

Shavers! Lloyd's Eucis requires neither soap nor water, enabling one to shave with comfort in half the usual time. Cool and refreshing to the skin. Invaluable to travelers. Pliable tube bears signature "Aimee Lloyd" in red ink. Refuse all others. Sold by Park & Telford, McKesson & Robbins, E. Fougere, and all druggists. Manufacturing, 3 Spur Street, Leicester Square, London.—Adv.

#### AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.

THE London *Railway Times* says: "The railway journey between New York and Chicago is somewhat less than one thousand miles. One train each way makes the run over the Pennsylvania Railroad's lines in twenty-four hours, and that is practically the fastest railway traveling known in the United States. But while speed is not remarkably high, there are various comforts of an unusual character which may tend to while away the tedium of the trip. A traveler sends this description of the luxuries enjoyed, and he did not write it himself, but dictated it to an official whose services are at command on the train: 'A stenographer using a typewriter is the latest addition to this wonderful train. A ladies' waiting-maid preceded him. We may now consider it about complete. Of course you know there is a barber, and lighting by electricity. In the observation-car we are supplied with the leading daily papers, with the Government Weather Bureau reports. Financial quotations of the market are brought in as we proceed. These are indispensable to the ordinary American. He does not wish to be many minutes out of the reach of the markets during business hours.' The observation-car is in the rear of the train, but it seems to be less used for sight-seeing than as a reading-room. About a century hence a train de luxe of this description may be heard of on the continent making the journey from Paris to Peking. Journeys in this country are too short to warrant our companies venturing upon the experiment rashly."

ANGOSTURA BITTERS, the world-renowned South American appetizer, cures dyspepsia, etc.

THE *Sunday School Times*, Philadelphia: "The value of a book is not always directly proportioned to its size and cost. Such will very likely be true in the case of a modest little hand pamphlet called 'The Books of the Bible Analyzed.' It is a clear, logical, trustworthy, and instructive account of the canonical books, their authorship, their purpose, and their contents." Refer to H. T. Frueauff's card.

The great success and world-wide reputation of "Au Bon Marche," in Paris, are due to the uniform fairness, courtesy, and liberality with which its business is conducted; principles that have made it the favorite resort of American shoppers in Europe.

For Coughs, Sore Throat, Asthma, Catarrh, and diseases of the Bronchial Tubes, no better remedy can be found than BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Sold everywhere, 25 cents.

BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA, "THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER," cures Cramps, colic, colds; all pains. 25 cents a bottle.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world, twenty-five cents a bottle.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.  
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.  
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.  
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

I took Cold,  
I took Sick  
I TOOK

**SCOTT'S  
EMULSION**

RESULT:

I take My Meals,  
I take My Rest,  
AND I AM VIGOROUS ENOUGH TO TAKE ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON; getting fat too, FOR Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda NOT ONLY CURED MY Incipient Consumption BUT BUILT ME UP, AND IS NOW PUTTING FLESH ON MY BONES AT THE RATE OF A POUND A DAY. I TAKE IT JUST AS EASILY AS I DO MILK. SUCH TESTIMONY IS NOTHING NEW. SCOTT'S EMULSION IS DOING WONDERS DAILY. TAKE NO OTHER.

#### PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A LONDON correspondent of the New York *Nation* writes of the House of Commons: "The proceedings are of surpassing interest. There are often dreary enough days and nights; but you always enter the House aware that perhaps unexpectedly, and on some side issue, an important debate may arise—a question of vital consequence to millions of the human race may be considered. Within the past fortnight there have been some charming interruptions to ordinary debate, such as a disquisition by Sir George Trevelyan on the delights of summer in the country, and one by Mr. Bryce, ancient rights-of-way, on Scotch scenery and travel. The chaotic and demoralized conduct of public affairs is striking. That this great empire is carried on even as well as it is under the present system shows the high average capacity and honesty of the workers. As things are, there can be no effectual general inquiry or general control. The most voluminous reports and papers are supplied. You can almost tell the cost to the country of each fresh bolt that is screwed into a ship of war, each brick laid in a government building, the wages of each scullery-maid and messenger-boy in every government department. But when actually before the House, the work must be slurred.

"The proceedings are actually disproportionate. I have heard millions voted away for the army, without inquiry, in ten minutes, by a dozen members; I have seen the House crowded and excited and the ministry defeated in a division on a question as to whether a foot-bridge should or should not be erected over a certain new piece of railway; I have listened to interminable discussions about minute details of Irish prison discipline. Obviously, the present state of things cannot continue."

#### NO DINNER

Is Complete without Soup.

By Using Armour's Beef Extract,

you can make delicious soup for six persons at a total cost of ten cents. **ARMOUR'S EXTRACT** For Soups, Sauces, Bouillon or Beef Tea. The Strongest, Richest, Most Nutritious, AND THEREFORE The Most Economical.

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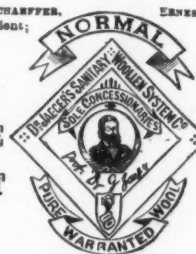
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BEING due to the presence of uric acid in the blood, is most effectually cured by the use of **Ayer's Sarsaparilla**. Be sure you get Ayer's and no other, and take it till the poisonous acid is thoroughly expelled from the system. We challenge attention to this testimony:—

"About two years ago, after suffering for nearly two years from rheumatic gout, being able to walk only with great discomfort, and having tried various remedies, including mineral waters, without relief, I saw by an advertisement in a Chicago paper that a man had been relieved of this distressing complaint, after long suffering, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I then decided to make a trial of this medicine, and took it regularly for eight months, and am pleased to state that it has effected a complete cure. I have since had no return of the disease."—Mrs. R. Irving Dodge, 110 West 125th st., New York.

"One year ago I was taken ill with inflammatory rheumatism, being confined to my house six months. I came out of the sickness very much debilitated, with no appetite, and my system disordered in every way. I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla and began to improve at once, gaining in strength and soon recovering my usual health. I cannot say too much in praise of this well-known medicine."—Mrs. L. A. Stark, Nashua, N. H.

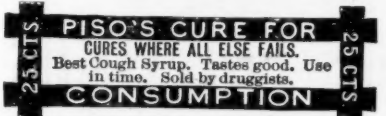
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Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

## Perfect Perfumes

Metcalf's Sachet Powders.  
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Over 9,000 cured. Send stamp for pamphlet.  
**ALSO ELECTRIC BELTS FOR DISEASES.**  
Dr. HORNE, REMOVED TO 180 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.

## FUN.

"I LOVE the gushing of the tide," he said,  
pensively, as he stood on the beach at Newport.  
"The tied gush too much. I think the single  
girls are more prudent," she answered, with a  
sigh.

**TIED HUSBAND**—"I sometimes wish, wife,  
that I was an indicted New York alderman."  
Wife—"Why, what a funny wish, dear!" "No,  
not funny. They are the only ones who seem  
to have no trials."

AN exchange speaks of water "in which no  
fish can live, and yet the citizens of a town near  
by are compelled to drink it." Well, fish can't  
live on whisky, either, but a great many per-  
sons drink it without either compulsion or  
water.—*Norristown Herald.*

"WHAT'S the trouble, Bill?" whispered the  
burglar on the outside. "What scared you back?  
Anybody stirring?" "Naw," replied the dis-  
gusted Bill, climbing slowly down from the win-  
dow. "We've made a mistake in the house—  
that's all. This is where the proprietor of the  
shop lives. The treasurer of the workmen's  
union lives on the other side of the alley."—*Chi-  
cago Tribune.*

**\$230 A MONTH. Agents Wanted. 50 best selling**  
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A laxative, refreshing  
fruit lozenge,  
very agreeable to take, for  
**Constipation,**  
hemorrhoids, bile,  
loss of appetite, gastric  
and intestinal troubles and  
headache arising  
from them.  
**E. GRILLON,**  
27, Rue Rambuteau, Paris.  
Sold by all Druggists.

## ALL FAT PEOPLE

can safely Reduce Weight and Cure Corpulency  
permanently by taking **TRILENE TABLETS**  
(Regd.) for a few weeks. They are small, agreeable,  
harmless, and never fail to IMPROVE both HEALTH  
and FIGURE without Change of Diet. An English  
Countess writes:—"Your Trilene Tablets act admirably."  
Send Postal Note for 75 cents to **THE TRILENE**  
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## OPIUM

Morphine Habit Cured in 10  
to 20 days. No pay till cured.  
Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

**LADY AGENTS WANTED—ALSO MEN.** Two  
immense new specialties; 1 lady made  
\$27 before dinner, another \$16 the first  
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Ad., **LITTLE & CO., 214 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.**

**AGENTS WANTED** by an old reliable firm for large profits  
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opportunity. Geo. A. Scott, 545 Broadway, N. Y.



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The largest Establishment in the World for  
the treatment of Hair and Scalp, Eczema,  
Moles, Warts, Superficial Hair, Birthmarks,  
Moths, Freckles, Wrinkles, Red Nose, Red  
Veins, Oily Skin, Acne, Pimples, Blackheads,  
Barber's Itch, Scars, Pitting, Powder Marks,  
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10 cts. for 134-page book on all skin im-  
perfections and their treatment.  
**JOHN H. WOODBURY, Dermatologist,**  
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P. O.—Use Woodbury's Facial Soap for the skin and  
scalp for sale at all druggists, or by mail, 50 cents.

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Passenger Agent, 363 Broadway, New York, and a  
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This preparation, free from all objectionable  
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TONS, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.**  
Our 48-page Illustrated Catalogue Free.  
Address, **G. B. PRATT, Secy., Elkhart, Ind.**



## A SCARED EDITOR.

A rugged farmer stalked into the sanctum  
with a big whip under his arm.

"Be you the editor?" he asked. "I am,"  
was the half apprehensive reply.

"Here's two dollars—send me your  
paper, for life," he said.

"You see," he went on, "our daughter  
was sick and like to die; she drooped and  
grew weak and pale, had headaches, no ap-  
petite, back ached, hands and feet like ice,  
couldn't sleep, hacked with cough, and we  
thought she had consumption. No medicine  
helped her until she tried that Dr. Pierce's  
Favorite Prescription mentioned in your  
paper, when she began to mend in no time  
and is now well and handsome as a rose—  
put me down as a life subscriber."

Now the editor is looking for another  
scare. The medicine has cured thousands  
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storing the female functions to healthy ac-  
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to sour, or ferment in the stomach and de-  
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strength-giver. It promptly cures nausea,  
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and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's  
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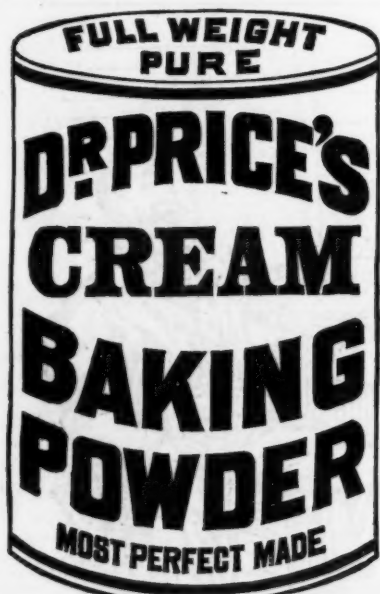
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ly, loss of manhood, weakness of  
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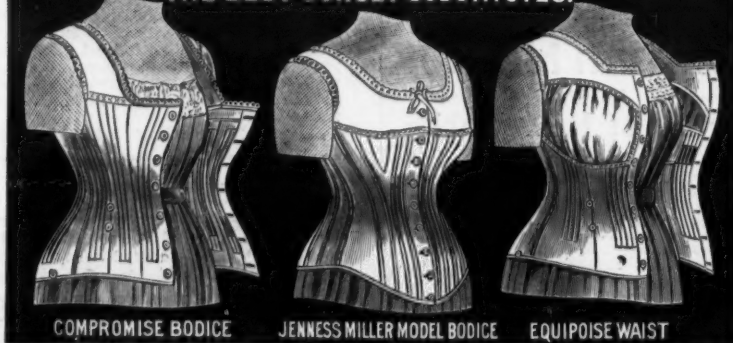
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